The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,071 New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	Tuesday.
M SIAM.....	3311	500	W. D. Worcester	..16th Aug.
*L CARTHAGE..	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	.....24rd "
—SURAT	3142	550	I. L. Parfitt	.....30th "
*L MASSILIA....	4908	1000	S. D. Shallard.....	6th Sept.
M ASSAM..	3038	500	W. A Wheler	....13th "
				Friday.
*L VALETTA	4911	1090	I. Orman	.....23rd Sept.
—NIZAM	2726	500	R. Haselwood.....	6th "

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London v Malta ; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
BOKHARA ..	2944	500	C. R. Edwards	..19th August.
HYDASPES..	2984	500	G. Scrivener	....2nd Sept.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, July 22, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles transhipped at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	....1st Aug.	20 Sept.
R. RUBATTINO.	5,000	800	....20th Aug.	10th Oct.
D. BALDUINO...	5,000	800	....10th Sept.	1st Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BISAGNO	4,000.....	12th August.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 27, 1887.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. "SWORDMAN," 1,121 tons, Captain SYMONS, will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst.

For freight and passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that Mr. H. W. ROSE'S CONNECTION with the firm Rose and Co., Tailors and Outfitters, Secunderabad, Deccan, has CEASED from THIS DAY.

G. W. LEACH,
Pleader.
27th July, 1887.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories, Colinderies, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand. Can be seen at.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!

MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition

ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.

F. FISCHER & Co.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(Gramme and Jablochkoff Patents)
AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.
(Edison and Swan's Patents)
SPIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld.

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.

PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.

The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!!

INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)
FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations, As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

STOCKS ON HAND.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

CIE DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT.

THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES, &C., ART PORCELAINS, REAL AND ZINC ARTISTIC BRONZE WARE, MIRRORS, &C., such as has never been seen in India.

ORDERS FROM DEALERS REGISTERED FREE OF COMMISSION, AT FABRIK PRICES.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.
Depot, New Buildings, Meadows Street.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.
Special price to introduce it largely.

QUARTS..... Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS..... " 2-12 "
In quantities of not less than 1 case.

F. FISCHER & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 12th August 1887, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PUMBA, 1,554 tons, on MONDAY, 15th August, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,114 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 17th August, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on TUESDAY, the 11th August, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 1,978 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 31st August, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, Aug. 10, 1887. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"E. C." GUNPOWDER.

Double the strength of ordinary Black Powder, 46 grains full charges for a 12-bore gun.

Cash Rs. 5 per tin,

TREACHER & CO, Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FISHING TACKLE.

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIA.

BAITING NEEDLES.
CLEARING RINGS.
DISGORGERS.
FLIES, Artificial.
FLOATS, Cork and Quill.
GAFF HOOKS.
GIMP and GIMP TRACES.
GUT, Salmon and Trout.
GUT CASTING LINES, single, double, and treble.
GUT TRACES, single and double.
HOOKS, single and treble, loose, and on gut.
HOOKS on GIMP, single, double and treble.
LEAD SINKERS.
LINES, Plated Silk, Waterproof Silk, and Twisted Silk and Hair.
PHANTOM MINNOWS and Artificial Fish.
REELS with secret checks.
RINGS and KEEPERS.
RODS, Fly, General, Salmon, and Trolling.
SHOT CUTTERS and Pliers
SILK for binding and mounting.
SPOON BAITS.
SWIVELS, assorted.

Detailed Price Lists upon application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CAMP KIT.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, have the largest and best Stock in India of every description of Camp Furniture and Necessaries.

All Orders executed with the utmost promptitude.

CAMP FURNITURE.
CAMP BEDS.
WATERPROOF GROUND SHEETS.
TRUNKS AND PORTMANTEAUX.
UNIFORM CASES AND COURIER BAGS.
ENAMELLED IRON WARE.
WARREN'S COOKING POTS.
CANTEENS.
COOKING STOVES.
DESPATCH BOXES.
DRESSING CASES, TO ROLL UP.
POCKET FILTERS.
WATER BOTTLES.
DRINKING CUPS.
SPIRIT FLASKS.
MILITARY HAND LANTERNS.
DRESSING CASES, SOLID LEATHER.

WINES, SPIRITS, AND PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

of the highest quality.

MEDICINE CHESTS.
CLINICAL AND POCKET THERMOMETERS.
BRAND'S PREPARATIONS.
CHOLERA TINCTURE.
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.
SMOKED AND TINTED EYE-PRESERVERS.
FIELD-GLASSES.
QUININE

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC KIT.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FAIRBANK'S STANDARD SCALES

IN STOCK.

Portable Platform Scales of all descriptions and sizes.
Cotton Weigher's Beam
Grocers' and Counter Scales
Union or Family Scales and Letter Balances, &c.
Sole Agents for Western India :
PUNNETT & Co., Bombay.
Sub-Agents : M. M. MODY & Co., Ld., Apollo Street, Fort.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15 ; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing, Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

(In preparation)

AND WILL BE SHORTLY PUBLISHED,

LIFE AND CAREER
OF
DEWAN LACHMAN DAS,
PRIME-MINISTER TO H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF KASHMIR AND JAMMU,
WITH
An elaborate notice of the late DEWAN JOWLA SAHAY.
BY
J. N. GHOSE.

The Preface is proposed to be written by an Oriental *Savant*.

To be had of Messrs. NEWMAN & Co., CALCUTTA.
London Agents :—TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill.

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OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
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With coloured and other illustrations.
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LAWN-TENNIS KIT.

THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTION IN INDIA.

		Rs.	a.
BATS, Best English make, gent's.....each		6	8
Do. do. Cork-handled gent's	"	7	8
Do. do. Pinder's Full Tight, with a screw adjustment which enables the Player to keep his Bat tightly strung	"	14	0
Do. do. Champion match, Plain strung.....	"	9	8
Do. do. do double strung	"	11	8
Do. do. do. cork handled,	"	10	8
Do. Treacher's "Ne Plus Ultra," the latest pattern.....	"	10	0
Do. The Demon Slazengers	"	12	8
Do. The Victor Forhams	"	12	8
Do. Ayres' Champion.....	"	12	12
BAT COVERS, Tanned Canvas with leather handle	"	2	0
HANDLES for Tennis Bats, India-Rubber	"	1	0
NET BAGS for holding Tennis Balls	"	1	0

	Rs.	a.
BALLS, best India-Rubber, Enamelled, Regulation .....Per dozen	5	0
Do. best Flannel covered, Silk sewn, Regulation size ..... "	8	8
Do. do. do. Champion, Undersewn do. "	9	8
Do. do. Waterproof, Seamless perfect, the best Ball yet introduced. "	12	0
Do. Ayres' do. ..... "	12	0
NETS, Strong Cord, with Poles complete, 42 by 3½ Regulation Club	11	8
PRESSES, in plain mahogany, with Screws ..... "	7	8
SHOES, Gentlemen's, with plain or corrugated India-rubber Soles..... ...Per pair	10	0
A complete set, consisting of 4 best Ash Bats, 6 covered India-rubber Balls, strong Cord Net, with poles, stay ropes, pegs, &c., and Book of Instruction, in dealwood case.....	47	8

REGULATION BALL.

PERFECT SIZE AND WEIGHT, ALWAYS GIVE SATISFACTION.

Rs. 8-8 per doz.

THE NEW PERFECT SEAMLESS

LAWN TENNIS BALL,

Made specially for Messrs. Treacher & Co., is by far the best wear-resisting Tennis Ball yet introduced

Rs. 12 per doz. cash.

RACKETS, BADMINTON, FENCING, FIVES, GOLF, QUOITS, POLO, FISHING TACKLE. SPORTING AMMUNITION. CRICKET.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

A DESIDERATUM.
THE NEW AND GRAND DRINK.
COOPER, MADON AND COMPANY'S
INDIA PALE ALE.
NON-ALCOHOLIC
AND NON-INTOXICATING,

Possessing the full flavour of the best Bass or Allsopp without

ALCOHOL.

A SPLENDID DRINK

At the extraordinary low price of Rs. 1-4 per dozen ; As. 4 allowed for returned empty bottles.

	Per doz.			Per doz
SODAWATER, BRISK SPARKLING.....Rs.	0	10	TONIC WATER .....Rs.	0 14
ÆRATED WATER.....	0	10	SELTZER WATER.....	1 0
POTASH WATER	0	12	LITHIA WATER	1 0
LEMONADE.....	0	12	GINGER ALE.....	1 4
GINGERADE	0	12	EAST INDIAN PALE ALE	1 4
RASPBERRYADE	0	14		

COOPER, MADON AND COMPANY,
BREWERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SUPERIOR DAMASK—D'OYLEYS.
"NAPKINS."—TABLE CLOTHS.

SPECIAL CASH OR V. P. P. DISCOUNT—12½ per cent. equal to 2 annas in the rupee.

		Rs.	a.
FINE DOUBLE DAMASK CLOTHS, Rich Foliage Stripes, Handsome Borders	Yards. 3 by 2½	24	0
VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY, Satin Finish	3½ by 3	32	0
FINE DOUBLE DAMASK, as above, cut by the yard in lengths to suit any size Table	90 in. wide	7	8
		8	8

		Per doz.	
FINE DAMASK NAPKINS, Hemmed and Dressed, ready for immediate use.....	Inches. 23 by 23	10	0
	"	12	0
EXTRA SIZE, quality as above .....26 by 26		13	0
VERY SUPERIOR quality, Satin Finish	26 by 26	18	0
D'OYLEYS, Fringed Borders, Superior, Satin Finish	"	10	0

TOWELS "FOR BATH AND GENERAL USE."

	Rs.	a.
Fine White Honeycomb, very durable, dozen ...	10	0
Superfine, strong and durable, dozen.....	15	0
Extra Large, 56 inches long, for Bath, &c.	19	0
Fine Damask Linen Huckaback, Fringed Ends, thin and very soft, for Face, &c. ...	21	0
	24	0
LINEN DAMASK BATH WRAPPERS, Light and very Soft, 72 inches, each.....	10	0
Extra Super ditto, 90 by 72, each.....	12	0
BROWN FLAX KNIFE CLOTHS, 26 by 20, dozen	5	0
BLUE or RED CHECKED do., 27 by 27, dozen,	7	8

	Rs.	a.
White Cotton Turkish Towels, Double Warp, dozen	20	0
Extra Large do. do. do.	30	0
White Turkish Bath Wrappers, each.....	6	0
Brown Linen Turkish Towels, dozen	20	0
Extra Large do. do. do.	30	0
CASH'S PATENT ROUGH TOWELS, White or Brown, a Combination of Extreme Friction and Softness..... each	3	8
3 for	9	8

HOAR & CO., { OUTFITTERS, HOSIERS, &c., } BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
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Portraits of all sizes and descriptions executed in Oils and Water Colours by Competent Artists.

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"CAMP" OR "SHIKAREE" TIME-PIECE.
NEATLY FINISHED, ACCURATE, DURABLE
and best value for the money.

Rs. 30 AND Rs. 35.

TO meet the requirements of several applicants for a CHEAP, WELL-FINISHED TIME-PIECE for Camp use, we have now manufactured a SOUND RELIABLE TIME-KEEPER in two sizes, and confidently recommend it to the public.

Brightly polished Nickel Case, with ring to hang against the tent pole or wall, all enclosed in a strong Case, with Strap.....3½ in. Rs. 30
Ditto ditto .....5 in. " 35

BOLD DIAL AND HANDS—GOES 8 DAYS IN ANY POSITION.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road, Opposite the Clock Tower.
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CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
INVALID'S PORT WINE
RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

Price Rs. 28-8 Net per dozen Quarts.

See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsule, and Label.

HERMITAGE

A VERY CHOICE AUSTRALIAN WINE, between a Burgundy and a Claret, Rs. 19 per doz.

ESTABLISHMENTS.
POONA—Camp and City.
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CIVIL & MILITARY BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURERS & LEATHER MERCHANTS.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

"MOOR" SHOOTING BOOTS.

UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST BOOT MADE
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They are immensely strong, made as light as possible, compatible with their great durability, and are most comfortable to wear.

THE FINEST BOOT EXTANT FOR SHIKARING.

Price, Rs. 23-8 per pair.
All kinds of Boots and Shoes,
(Civil and Military)
Made in the best style and of
FIRST CLASS MATERIALS ONLY.
Please apply for our new illustrated Price-list.

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MANUFACTURERS of Builders' and Contractors' Iron Work, Ornamental Castings from the finest designs.

CASTINGS CLEAN AND SHARP.
Designs and Estimates furnished on receipt of full particulars.
IRON WORK. RAILINGS.
GIRDERS. COLUMNS.
ROAD ROLLERS, SPUR AND BEVIL GEAR
LAMP POSTS, ROPE PULLEY GEAR,
And General Castings of all kinds.
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR
Marshall and Thunder's Automatic Metallic Spring Packing for Piston Rods, Valve Spindles, &c.
PERFECT ELASTICITY, PERFECT SAFETY.
GREAT DURABILITY, GREAT ECONOMY.

THE PATENT SLIP ENGINE WORKS,
MAZAGON, BOMBAY.

THE ELGIN COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, CAWNPORE.
(ESTABLISHED 1871.)

SILVER MEDAL AND FIRST ORDER OF MERIT, MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS DIPLOMAS, SIDNEY AND MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

Gold Medal and First Class Certificate, Calcutta International Exhibition.

CONTRACTORS TO GOVERNMENT FOR THE SUPPLY OF BLANKETS FOR TROOPS, &c.
MANUFACTURERS AND SUPPLIERS OF

White Drills.
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Kharwa.
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Indigo Press Cloths.
Plain and Twilled Bed Sheets,
Checked Dusters.
Dhotees.
Towels of various kinds, with plain and fancy borders.
Twill Lining for hot weather Shirts.
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Horse Clothing, Cotton and Woollen.
Brown Army Blankets.
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Scarlet Red Blankets.
Horse Blankets.
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Blanketing for Indigo Straining.
Greatcoat Cloths.
Broadcloths, Serges, and Woollen Tweeds.
Superior Checked Serges.
Grey Army Flannel.
Floor Cloths. } In neat designs and colours
Cretonnes. } In neat designs and colours
Fancy Prints. } In neat designs and colours
Drills, in all colours.
Jhampania Suits.
Materials for Servants' Clothing.

FAST YARN-DYED KHAKI DRILLS,
Considered by many Regiments to be the best Khaki Drills in India.

TENTS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS
Of guaranteed workmanship always kept in stock or can be MADE at short notice.

Camp Beds.
Havresacks.
Durries.
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Turban Fringes.
Newar.
Gold Lace Chevrons.
Good Conduct Badges.
Khaki Drill Uniforms.
Putties or Leg Bandages.

And all similar Regimental necessaries supplied and estimates furnished by addressing
THE AGENT, ELGIN MILLS, CAWNPORE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY,

LIVERPOOL AND THE MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged Bombay to Liverpool with liberty to touch at Marseilles.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander.	To sail.
s.s. VICTORIA	3357	480	Capt W. Russel.	1st Sept.
s.s. BRITANNIA	3409	480	Capt. F. Blight.	20th ,,
s.s. PERSIA	3317	480	Capt. Hutchison	5th Oct.
s.s. ROUMANIA ..	3387	480	Capt. J. Harris.	20th ,,
s.s. ASIA	3560	460	Capt. J. Craig ...	5th Nov.
s.s. BELGRAVIA ..	5000	500	Capt. Boothby ..	17th ,,

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, August 10th, 1887. Agents.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 12th inst., on account of the GOKUL ASHTAMI Holiday.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Corporation, as already advertised, will be held here THIS DAY, THURSDAY, 11th instant, at 3 p.m.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation; and Secy., Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal offices, 10th August 1887.

THE FRENCH PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 55 per Share or 11 per cent., free of Income Tax, has been declared payable for the year ended 30th June 1887, on and after the 11th instant, to Registered Shareholders on 30th June, 1887.

By order of the Board of Directors,
BOOTH & Co.,
Managers.
Bombay, 10th August, 1887.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by

BENN ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP.....£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over.....£1,580,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1882.....£300,690
,, 1885.....£988,156

LIFE BRANCH.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or Adults, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,79

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863	£1,579,678 3 9	1878	£4 049,15 14 1
1878	£2,045,503 1 2	1885	£5,348,407 9 2

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY
A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
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Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY, SECUNDERABAD, CALCUTTA.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

Our own make. (Specially recommended.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face	Rs. 25	Rs. 40
Hunting	,, 28	,, 45
Cut-hunting	,, 30	,, 50

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

By John Barrel. (A good reliable watch.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face	Rs. 18	Rs. 28
Hunting	,, 19	,, 29
Cut-hunting	,, 20	,, 30

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

GENT'S GOLD KEYLESS WATCHES.

We sell now a thoroughly good and reliable Keyless Lever Watch, in 18 carat Gold case, at the undermentioned exceedingly low rates :—

Open-face, 18 carat	Rs. 100
Hunting ,,	,, 110
Cut-hunting ,,	,, 115

(TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE.)

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

SCARF PINS.

Just received the following fashionable Scarf Pins of 18 carat Gold, in case.

Lotus	Rs. 15
Acorn	,, 12
Shamrock	,, 11
Thistle	,, 14

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

CHRISTENING PRESENTS.

Sets of Knife, Fork and Spoon of Hall-marked Sterling Silver in elegant Leather cases.

From Rs. 25 to 45.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

NOVELTIES IN PLATEDWARE.

Hundreds of neat and useful articles suitable as presents on any occasion now on view.

This is our first consignment of Platedware, therefore all New and Fresh.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

THE TRAVELLER'S CUP.

Plated Cups, folding in 3 pieces, guaranteed impermeable, in 3 sizes

Rs. 3, Rs. 4, Rs. 5.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO,
BOMBAY.

NEW STATIONERY,

Received by last Mail,
CAN BE HAD AT
The Bombay Gazette Offices
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NOTE-PAPER.

	Rs. a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP —Albert size, extra double thick	8 0	per ream.
Do. do. do. Blue	8 0	,,
IMPERIAL TREASURY, VELLUM REP—extra double thick, octavo	8 0	,,
IMPERIAL TREASURY REP—Queen's, extra double thick	7 8	,,
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID —extra thick, large octavo	7 8	,,
IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REP —Albert size	7 0	,,
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID —extra thick, octavo	7 0	,,
THE "CASTLE"—Double thick, cream laid, octavo	5 8	,,
SUPER CREAM LAID—Double thick, large 8vo	5 8	,,
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID —Queen's, extra thick	5 0	,,
AIR DRIED IMPERIAL VELLUM.—Good toned writing paper, rough surface	3 4	,,
THICK SATIN SUPERFINE CREAM LAID—Albert size	3 0	,,
BANK LARGE POST, Cream wove, very tough and good Post paper	2 8	,,
Ditto.—Azure wove ditto.	2 8	,,
THICK RELIANCE.—Good thick serviceable Note-paper, Cream Laid	2 8	,,
SUPERFINE CREAM LAID Note-paper	2 8	,,
'RELIANCE" Note-paper, Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality	2 8	,,
SUPERFINE CREAM Note-paper, "S. D. 5,"	2 0	,,
CREAM LAID Note-paper, "S. D. 3," a serviceable sheet	1 8	,,

All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

ENVELOPES.

	Rs. a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP, to match "Albert"	1 4	per 100
IMPERIAL TREASURY, BLUE REP.	1 4	,,
IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REP, to match octavo of same quality	1 8	,,
IMPERIAL TREASURY, Vellum Rep, to match Queen size	1 4	,,
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID —extra thick, to match large octavo note-paper	1 8	,,
IMPERIAL TREASURY, Vellum Rep, to match "Albert" note-paper of same quality	1 4	,,
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID, to match octavo note-paper	1 4	,,
DOUBLE THICK, SUPERFINE CREAM LAID, to match "Castle" note-paper	1 0	,,
DOUBLE THICK, SUPERFINE CREAM LAID, to match large octavo of same quality	1 0	,,
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID, to match Queen size, extra thick	1 0	,,
"VELLUM," strong, thick, unglazed, to match Imperial Vellum note-paper	2 2	per 250
CREAM LAID, Court Shape to match Thick Satin note-paper	1 4	,,
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size envelope, as good as hand made, to match Bank Large Post, (cream or azure)	4 12	per 1,000
CANADIAN BUFF, No. 6	3 0	,,
,, ,, No. 7	3 12	,,
DRABS.—Beautifully finished, pale ashy tint, very strong and opaque	4 8	,,
MOTTLED GREY.—Same quality as above—beautifully finished	4 8	,,
"MAGIC," Quality 11B, large size to hold a Post Note-paper	4 4	,,
AFRICAN GLOBE.—Superior white envelope, high flap, with broad cover for printing addresses	3 4	per 100
"QUALITY J," Superfine Cream Laid	3 0	per 1,000.
THISTLE.—A highly glazed white envelope	3 0	,,
YELLOWS.—Superior quality	2 8	,,
"ADVERTISER," No. 7, larger than "Advertiser," No. 4	2 4	,,
RAILWAY BUFFS.—Cheap, and neat envelope for daily use	2 0	,,
"ADVERTISER," No. 4, better quality than the above	1 14	,,
"SPECIAL," No. 7, larger size, than the above	1 12	,,
"SPECIAL," Superfine Cream Laid, small size	1 10	,,
SQUARE No. 1.—White, glazed, very thick and highly finished	2 0	per 250
SQUARE No. 2.—Same size as above, but a little thinner	1 8	,,
SQUARE, SMALL.—To fit chit papers, glazed, white and thick	1 4	,,
"GLOBE, O," extra large square Envelope	1 4	,,
"GLOBE, P," square, well-finished Envelope	0 14	,,
VALUABLES.—Handmade Envelope for remittances, white outside, salmon inside, very strong Envelope	1 8	per 100
LARGE SQUARE.—For invitation cards	0 8	,,

STATIONERY
IN CONVENIENT BOXES.

OLEOGRAPH STATIONERY Boxes with brass clasp, containing 100 sheets superior Note-paper and 100 Envelopes to match	2 8	each.
"APSLEY" BOX.—Paper box, containing 48 sheets Note-paper and 48 Envelopes double thick, delicate tints, assorted	0 12	,,
EXPRESS CARDS.—Very handsome cards, gilt edged, with envelopes of the latest style to match, Cream, White, Fawn, Cerulean, or Grey colour, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes in each box	1 0	,,

Other varieties, from Annas 8 to Rs. 2-8 per box.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE."
Samples of Notepaper and Envelopes free on application.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NOTICE FOR TENDERS.

THE AURANGABAD MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

TENDERS will be received for the Supply of MILL MACHINERY, ENGINES and BOILERS for the above Company at their Office in Aurangabad up to the end of this month.

Printed Copies of Lists of Machinery required, with full particulars, can be obtained on application by letter from the Agents, Secretaries and Treasurers, Aurangabad.

ESTATE OF THE LATE MR. LEWIS COYLE, DECEASED.

ALL persons having claims against or being indebted to the above Estate are required to send in their claims or pay the amounts owing by them, as the case may be, to us as attorneys to Mr. A. V. FRERE, the administrator in Bombay of the above estate, at our office, No. 79, Meadow Street, Bombay, within one month from this date, after which the assets belonging to the Estate will be distributed, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been received.—Dated this 20th day of July 1887.

LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE & NICHOLSON,
Attorneys to the Administrator.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

SUPPLY OF PERMANENT WAY WOOD KEYS.

TENDERS will be received for the supply of FIVE LAKHS KEYS for Permanent Way made of the best seasoned Moulmein Teakwood to be delivered at the Company's Stores, Parel.

Approved samples, with gauge, can be seen, and specification, with form of Tenders, obtained at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders should be sealed and endorsed "Tenders for Wood Keys" and lodged at the Agent's Office, Church Gate Street, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (Madras time) on the 15th August (instant), after which time no Tender will be received.

A Deposit of Rs. 500 must accompany each Tender, otherwise it will not be entertained.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Chief Storekeeper.
Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 2nd August 1887.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received in the Office of the Agent and Chief Engineer, Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company, up to noon of 20th August 1887, for LOADING and UNLOADING, &c., of Permanent Way Materials, Machinery, Rolling Stock, Timber, and Stores of all descriptions at the following Depots :—

NAGPORE.
RAJNANDGAON.

and also for UNLOADING and STACKING, &c., of permanent Way Materials and other Stores at the various stations of the open line of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

Forms of Tender and Condition of Contract can be obtained on payment of Rs. 2 from the Office of the Chief Storekeeper, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Nagpur, C.P.

No Tender will be considered which is not accompanied with a sum of Rs. 200 as Earnest Money.

Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Loading and Unloading" and addressed to the Agent and Chief Engineer, Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company, Nagpur.

Seals of Tenderers (unable to write) will not be accepted; they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order,
A. D. ROLLO,
Chief Storekeeper, Bengal-Nagpur Railway.
Dated Nagpur, 5th August 1887.

EVERY MAN Interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure, nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent, in plain envelope, free. The Marston Remedy Co., 219, High Holborn, London, W.C.

FOR SALE.

PURE HIGH-CLASSED NILGIRI TEAS.

ORANGE PEKOE	at Re.	1 per lb.
PEKOE SOUCHONG	at As.	10 ,,
PEKOE DUST	,,	10 ,,
SOUCHONG	,,	6 ,,
CONGOU	,,	4 ,,

Apply to the Manager,
GLEN MORGAN, Ootacamund.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

FOR SALE,
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

ONE English-Built light DOG-CART, nearly new, the property of the late Mr. Calvocaressi.

One second-hand English-built BROUGHAM with patent brake, suitable for one or pair of horses.

One brand new English-built light canoe BAROUCHE.

One circular-fronted new office BROUGHAM.

And some best real MOCHA COFFEE in bundles of 7 and 14 lbs.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary aching of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will prove the marvellous power of this remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 6, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London, Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the potential (on of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. age Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each.

None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation.

Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT
Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

DIAMOND DYES.

ECONOMY IN DRESSING!

Any fabric or fancy article can be easily and perfectly colored to any shade by using the

DIAMOND DYES.

They are the only dyes manufactured with full directions given for coloring Wool, Silk, and Cotton Goods. All colors fast and durable. BLACK, BROWN, GREEN, BLUE, SCARLET, CARDINAL, RED, NAVY BLUE, SEAL BROWN, OLIVE GREEN, TERRA COTTA and 20 other best colors. Each packet will color one to four pounds of goods. If you have never used dyes try these at once. You will be delighted. Price 6d. a packet, 27 colored samples and a pretty story book given free of charge by the dealer.

DIAMOND GOLD,
SILVER,
BRONZE, and
COPPER PAINTS

for gilding Fancy Baskets, Frames Lamps, Chandeliers, and for all kinds of ornamental work. Equa to any of the high-priced kinds Price 6d. a packet.

ARTIST'S BLACK

for Ebonising Furniture and wooden or metallic articles no other preparation equals the Diamond Artist's Black. One trial will convince any one of its great usefulness. Price of Artist's Black, 6d.

To be had by all Chemists and Storekeepers

WELLS AND RICHARDSON CO.,
58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street, London, E. C.
Trade and Native dealers supplied at wholesale prices by
TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited,
Bombay Depôt and Branch.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£2,100,000
RESERVE FUND.....£200 000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted com through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA OR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by Keating's Insect Powder, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "Keating's Powder," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in bottles.

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and vigour to the whole, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from languour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly smooth the pillow of the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 22s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c
DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise entirely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD
DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fullness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove shallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s. per box.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. Dr. DE ROOS' world-famed medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona; COOPER, MADON & Co., (Limited), Bombay and Poona; B. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay & Poona; H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co., Madras; WEST & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LYALL, Allahabad; B. G. MATHOOR, Medical Agency, Populundee, Agra; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere; BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; PEAKE, ALLEN & Co., Lucknow; BALL, HODGSON & Co., UMBLE, LAND & Co., and HUDSON & Co., Colombo; and all the principal Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that Dr. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in loose quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying *so-called* "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) Dr. DE ROOS' "Guttæ Vitæ" or DR DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by DR. DE ROOS, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirit and confirmed melancholy too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in early life. Price one Rupee of any of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

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NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the _____ Day of _____ 18____ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
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RULES—BOX, IVORY, AND STEEL.
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IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

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And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Addresses, Mr. E. Chapel, Apollo St., Fort, 8 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 9th:—Stura (s), from Genoa. Yesterday:—Clan Ogilvie (s), from Liverpool; Canara (s), Coast and Calcutta; and Sir Lancelot (ship), Mauritius.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Nurjehan (s), for Coast and Calcutta; Orion (s), Trieste; and Atrato (s), Antwerp.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending the 6th instant shows a decrease of Rs. 1,23,625 in receipts.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending the 30th ultimo shows a decrease of Rs. 64,683 in receipts.

THE PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Clan Ogilvie entered and the s.s. Regius, Orion, and Atrato, left the Dock yesterday.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 2,004. Of these 544 were new admissions, consisting of 250 males, 135 females, and 159 children. The average daily attendance was 64·64.

MANEKJI NESSERWANJI PETIT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The number of new patients treated last month was 963, with a daily average attendance of 163. Cases of diarrhœa were more numerous, and considerably exceeded the numbers returned in the previous month.

EDULJEE FRAMJEE ALBLESS LEPER HOME.—The honorary secretary begs to acknowledge the following donations:—Mr. Dinshawjee Bhicajee Khan's sons, Rs. 51 for the third day's ceremony of their late father; Mr. Behramjee M. Malabari, Rs. 12 (annual); Mr. Jagonath Hurrichundra (through Mr. D. I. De Monte), Rs. 5.

STEVEN HOWARD.—Steven Howard again attended before the Hon'ble Justices West and Birdwood yesterday afternoon, to renew his application against the *Bombay Gazette*. At five o'clock, however, the matter had not been reached, and their Lordships rose, adjourning the remainder of the cases on their list to Monday.

EXTENSIVE THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES, &C.—Moolsing Juggersing, a merchant living on the first floor of a house in Baroda Street, on the Port Trust Estate, reported to the police on Tuesday the theft of currency notes of the collective value of Rs. 2,625, and five cheques drawn on the local banks of the collective value of Rs. 1,677. He alleged that they were stolen from an open cash box in his office.

FIRE.—A fire broke out about 10 o'clock on Tuesday night in a jowlee hut situated in the compound of the Gold Mohur Castle, Parell Road, Byculla, occupied by the mali of the premises. The hut was completely destroyed within a short time. The Byculla steam fire engine repaired to the scene, but only a manual engine was necessary to extinguish the flames. The origin of the fire is not known. The damage is estimated at Rs. 65.

DEATH AT THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the House of Correction, touching the death of Motabhoy Raghoonath, aged 60 years. Deceased was a prisoner in the jail undergoing a term of two years' rigorous imprisonment. On the 28th ultimo he was admitted into the jail hospital suffering from dysentery, and was debilitated from age. He gradually became worse and died at 8-30 p.m. on Tuesday. The verdict was, that the death was the result of dysentery.

A SHOP LIFTER.—Rama Bhagia was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing five combs, valued at 5 annas, the property of Alibhoy Mahomedbhoy, from his shop in the Null Bazaar. The accused, at about 8 o'clock yesterday morning, went to the shop of the complainant and was bargaining for a comb. In the meantime complainant being engaged talking to his brother, the accused picked up the five combs, concealed them, and walked away. Shortly afterwards the complainant missing the combs, ran after the accused, seized him, and handed him over to the police, when the combs were recovered. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF A LIBRARY.—On last Saturday afternoon, the annual general meeting of the D. Circulating Library was held at Chowpatty at the residence of Mr. Gopinathjee Sadashewjee Hate. On the motion of Mr. Vamanrao Damodeejee Pitale, the president of the committee of management, Mr. Hate took the chair. The secretary, Mr. V. Pitale, read the report, which showed the usefulness of this institution, and although only one year old, yet by judicious handling the founders have succeeded so as to encourage them to future exertions. After the appointment of a new committee for the ensuing year, the chairman read a paper on Education. The usual thanks to the chair concluded the proceedings.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.—The following are the winning numbers for the month of July 1887:—

		Rs. 100 Prizes.	Ans.	Nos.
Red Line,	Down		1	342498
Brown Line,	Down		1	512972
		Rs. 10 Prizes.		
Brown Line,	Down		2	027873
Yellow Line,	Up		2	101525
Green Line,	Up		2	108530
Yellow Line,	Down		2	135437
Green Line,	Up		1½	158932
Do.	Up		1½	162779
Special Line,	Down		1	A 030681
Red Line,	Down		1	343-74
Yellow Line,	Down		1	929897
Green Line,	Up		1	972801
Do.	Up		½	072098
Do.	Down		½	122516
Special Line,	Down		½	193300
Do.	Down		½	194201
Do.	Down		½	203901

A "LEGAL ISHMAEL."—The gentleman who has recently occupied so much of the attention of the Court with what a Presidency Magistrate has stigmatised on one occasion as "wanton and pernicious" litigation, will perhaps be interested to know in what light his proceedings are regarded in Calcutta. The *Indian Daily News* says:—"A Mr. Stephen Howard, who describes himself as a journalist, has for the past two months or more taken up a good deal of the time of the Poona and Bombay Courts. Howard is a kind of legal Ishmael, and he has involved himself in a series of defamation suits, affecting several of the newspapers of the Western Presidency. He generally conducts his own case with an amount of vigour and personal invective that has on more than one occasion called forth the mild censure of the presiding Judge. At the Bombay High Court, on Tuesday, Mr. Howard was applying for process against the Editors of the *Bombay Gazette* and *Advocate of India*, when Mr. Justice West animadverted upon the manner in which the applicant was taking advantage of the freedom of speech allowed him by the Court, to put what he had to say in very strong and exaggerated language. The Court had nothing whatever to do with imputations of private motives. Such matters were struck out in courts of law in England."

THE EFFECTS OF AN ASSAULT.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at the morgue, Camateepoora, touching the death of Dhondoo Dewjee, aged 25 years. Deceased was a groom in the service of Mr. Mein who lived at Malabar Hill, and lived in his master's stable. On the 15th July last, deceased had a quarrel with a coachman named Bhagoo in the service of a Mr. Slight, of Malabar Hill, about some hay. Deceased struck Bhagoo a blow on the head while he was sweeping his master's stable. Bhagoo then turned round and struck his antagonist with the broom, a piece of the broom penetrating deceased's forearm. It was taken out, but deceased apparently neglected the wound and it became ulcerated. On the 2nd instant he went to the J. J. Hospital and had the wound dressed. On the following day he again went to the hospital, when the wound was freely opened and another fragment of the broom shaft was removed. He refused to stay in the hospital and went away. The same evening deceased returned with a note from his master. He was then suffering from tetanus, and was detained in the hospital. He remained there until the 5th inst., when his relatives insisted on removing him, and he also wished be removed. Removing to the house of his cousin, Itoo Ramjee, a coachman in the service of Major Bissett, his body became convulsed, his jaws became locked, and he died at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The following verdict was recorded—"That the death of Dhondoo Dewjee was caused by tetanus following a wound of the forearm inflicted on him by one Bhagoo with a broom during a quarrel. But the jury under the circumstances do not consider that Bhagoo has been guilty of any offence."

THE KIRKEE HOUNDS.—Very fair sport has been shown lately notwithstanding the unfavourable weather. The wet state of the plough-lands quite spoilt a very pretty hunt from Chinchwad railway station last Monday week. A jack was viewed away and ran a good ring, hounds hunting beautifully until at fault on the low-lying land between the hills, where scent completely failed. Thursday's meet at Parbutti cross-roads had to be postponed owing to the heavy rain that took place last Monday. Sharp at 5-30 a move was made along the foot of the low hills above the manure heaps, and at the head of the nullah Captain Holland spied a jack on the move. Hounds were quickly put on, and ran him up the hill, where he turned and ran a ring to the gardens below and back to the hills. The scent was far from good, and at the top of the hills there was a check and the hounds unfortunately divided, the bulk of the pack picking up a line which took the field down the hill again to a very unsavoury spot, the smells from which must have affected the hounds! Meanwhile three couple of hounds had quietly slipped forward on the line of the hunted jack, and although the other hounds were afterwards taken on, it was too late to do any good.—*Poona Observer*.

AN IMPORTANT CIVIL SUIT AT POONA.—Mr. W. H. Crowe, District Judge, on Monday last, had to deal with a civil action brought by Mr. Burjorjee Bomonjee against the Cantonment Committee. Both parties were represented by pleaders. The Cantonment Committee was represented by the Government Prosecutor. The suit is one in which the plaintiff claims to recover the sum of about Rs. 18,000 as damages for loss sustained in his working the conservancy of the station and cantonment for the year 1884-85 as compensation for being compelled to take away all the night-soil at night. His contract however was to do so by day, but this was altered by a resolution of the Sub-Committee, who wished to make a trial of night-working system. This was actually, after a considerable time, stopped, as the working was not satisfactory. The contractor was also prevented from selling the manure at a time when he could have profited by it. Another plea is that, not having a sufficient number of pits, the night-soil was washed away. On his grievances being represented to the Sub-Committee, it was suggested, by the latter, that he should receive compensation in the sum of Rs. 1,600; but the proceedings having been sent on to the then Commander-in-Chief, who was the president of the Committee, he disallowed this compensation, giving as his reason that he (the contractor) had made a fortune out of the Committee, and that when he made considerable profit, he did not offer to share it with the Committee: he had taken it up as a speculation, and if there were any loss incurred he should bear the brant. The matter then hung fire up to the present time. Previous to this, Mr. Burjorjee had tendered the small sum of Rs. 1,300 for conserving the station and bazaars. A point urged for the prosecution is the fact of the Committee offering a compensation, which might be taken into consideration that there was really some financial damage done. The plaintiff's statement was being taken when the case was adjourned.—*Ibid*.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

AT a sitting of the Court yesterday, the following among other matters were heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley:—

RE COOVERJEE OOKERJEE.—Mr. Jardine, for the Official Assignee, moved for an order for the examination of the insolvent under section 58 of the Act. In the year 1865, the insolvent received his personal discharge from liabilities amounting to three lakhs of rupees; but had not received a certificate of final discharge. In 1866 he started a cotton press in the Central Provinces, and later on a joint stock company in Scindia's dominions, and by 1883 it was stated he had made a fortune of two lakhs of rupees. He had not in any way accounted for this sum to the Official Assignee, at whose instance the present application was made. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson contended on behalf of the insolvent that the Court had no jurisdiction in the case, as the insolvent was not a resident of Bombay. It was argued that when a rule *nisi* with regard to the property came before the Court for hearing, his Lordship might make what order he pleased, but that at present his Lordship had no power to pass an order for the examination of the insolvent in person. His Lordship said that the insolvent having got his discharge from this Court, came under its jurisdiction. He was ordered to come up for examination six weeks hence.

RE SULLIMAN HOOSAIN.—Mr. Lang applied for an interim order for the insolvent, who was adjudicated as such at the instance of Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Company. He had been in jail since February last, and had had no opportunity to make up his books. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson, for the creditors, opposed the application. The Official Assignee did not require the insolvent's presence, and it would be as well to let him do his six months' in jail, as they did not expect to get a pie from him. His books gave very little information about the state of his affairs. The Judge remarked that there were no assets, and as the Official Assignee did not require the insolvent's presence, the application for an interim order was refused.

RE PREMCHUND ROYCHUND.—Mr. Manker, on behalf of Lalbhai Dulputbhai, moved for an adjournment of the hearing of the petition until after the October vacation. The insolvent's books had been kept in so complicated a manner that the examination of one out of the ninety-six books lodged by him occupied a whole month. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson, on behalf of the executors of Kessowjee Jadhowjee, one of the principal creditors, supported the application. Mr. Lang opposed the application on behalf of the insolvent. The insolvent's books were lodged with the Official Assignee in July 1886; and the creditors had had ample time to examine them. His Lordship granted the application, adjourning the hearing till the third Wednesday in November next.

RE VINCENT GATT.—Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy moved for an extension of the interim order, and for leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices. His Lordship refused to extend the interim order, remarking that the insolvent had done nothing since the protection order was first granted. Leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices was given.

RE HORMUSJEE BURJORJEE BATLIVALLA.—Mr. Manker moved for an interim order for the insolvent, saying it was refused last Court day, because the insolvent had not deposited his books with the Official Assignee. He had now done so, and the application was renewed. There was no opposition; and an interim order was granted.

TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the weekly meeting of the Town Council Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., presided. The following gentlemen were present:—Colonels Merewether and Portman, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. Raghunath N. Khote, R. M. Sayani, Javerilal Umiashankur Yajnik, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, and Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

The following business was transacted:—

STREET IMPROVEMENT.

The question of the acquisition of 169 square yards belonging to Mr. Mulji Bhavanidass Barbhaya, for street improvement at the junction of the Pinjrapole and Bhuleshwar street, at a cost of Rs. 16,000, came up for further consideration.

The acting Municipal Commissioner stated that since the last occasion he had received a letter from a gentleman whose property adjoined this land, offering to buy up 40 square yards of that land at the same rate at which it was offered to the Municipality. As he had said before, he was of opinion that the Municipality should acquire this land. The traffic was congregated in this street, which at its broadest part was only 30 feet, an absurdity in a city like Bombay, where every main street should at least be 60 feet broad. If they did not buy up this land now, they would have to do so afterwards, at a much higher rate than what they were asked to pay for it now.

Colonel Portman thought they should take up this land when they had the opportunity, although the price was a fancy one.

Mr. Khote said that if he could see the advantage of taking up this land he would be the first to support the Municipal Commissioner's proposition; but he failed to do so. He thought that they ought to fall back upon these set back. Dr. Cowasjee was of opinion that the buying up of this land would benefit nobody, but the owner of the house near this spot. It would not be opening up the Bhuleshwar road at all, and he had much pleasure in seconding Mr. Khote's amendment. Mr. Sayani maintained that if this land were bought up, it would be a very great improvement, indeed. Anyone who had ever passed through the street could see this. Then he did not believe that the price at which it was offered was an over price, he even thought that it was an adequate price, and he advised the Counsel to make the most of their opportunity. He objected, however, to it being said, that the owner of the house referred to wanted the Municipality to buy up this land, simply to benefit himself. It was pointed out that an improvement would be made in this street by the acquisition of this land, if the Council agreed that it was an improvement. It was for them to take it then; if they thought it would not be an improvement they should leave it alone.

The amendment that the Town Council's resolution sanctioning the taking up of 30·38 square yards of ground at Bhuleshwar be adhered to was then put, and lost by five votes against five.

Mr. Sayani's resolution that, as recommended by the Acting Municipal Commissioner and, as a special case, having reference to the position of the land as a corner site, sanction be given to the whole 169 square yards, belonging to Mr. Barbhaya, required for the improvement of the junction of Pinjrapole and Bhuleshwar streets, at the rate of Rs. 15,000, be taken up by the Municipality, was carried by five votes against three.

Mr. Cowasjee [illegible] name, and a scandalous waste of public money.

Mr. Sayani: Mr. Chairman, I must ask you to call Dr. Cowasjee to order. He said it was a "shame and scandalous."

Colonel Portman: I must ask you to do so, too, sir. I think members who differ with him ought to be protected.

The Chairman: If Dr. Cowasjee has used such expressions he is certainly out of order, and I am sure he will express his regret for having used them.

Dr. Cowasjee: I said it was a scandalous waste of public money, and I shall stick to what I have said.

The Chairman: You are certainly out of order; the expressions are quite unparliamentary.

The meeting was then adjourned.

APPEAL FROM A PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE'S DECISION.

YESTERDAY, at the High Court, before Mr. Justice West and Mr. Justice Birdwood, the Hon. K. T. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker and Smetham, on behalf of Damodhur Shrikrishna, moved for an order for sending up the record and proceedings of the acting Chief Magistrate in the case for defamation brought by his client against Janardhun Ramchunder, who was discharged by the Magistrate. The prosecution arose out of recent disensions in the Kshatrya community of Bombay, which not long ago formed the subject of a suit in the High Court.

Mr. Telang said the prosecutor in the case was a member of the Kshatrya caste, of which the accused was the president. On the 17th March last, accused issued a circular to the members of the caste, intimating that the prosecutor had held intercourse with persons excommunicated from the caste, and that he was in consequence suspended from the enjoyment of caste privileges for a period of one year.

Mr. Justice West inquired whether the circular was communicated to the complainant.

Mr. Telang: It was communicated substantially to the complainant that he was excommunicated.

Mr. Justice West: Was the order sent to the members of the caste, or was it published in the newspapers?

Mr. Telang said the order was simply communicated to the members of the caste. The *gravamen* of the complaint in regard to the resolutions was that its recitals were incorrect in fact, and that it was passed contrary to the express rules of the caste. Those rules, had been printed and published, and unlike the rules of other castes, did not consist merely in undefined custom. There were specific rules passed in the Kshatrya caste for the management of its affairs, and according to one of the rules the accused had no right to exclude a member in the manner in which the complainant had been excluded.

Mr. Justice West: You say the exclusion was informal?

Mr. Telang said it was a great deal more than informal.

Mr. Justice Birdwood remarked that it was invalid.

Mr. Telang said it was *ultra vires* of the persons who had passed the order for exclusion. On the 16th March 1886, notice was given to the complainant that his conduct in respect of his alleged intercourse with the person excommunicated would be taken into consideration. That morning notice was given that a meeting would be held the same evening. The complainant gave the accused to understand that he would try to attend the meeting, but as a matter of fact he was unable to do so.

Mr. Justice West inquired why the complainant did not attend.

Mr. Telang said he could not attend, because he was busy at his office, and was not able to leave it in time to attend the meeting.

Mr. Justice West: What was the hour fixed for the meeting?

Mr. Telang said the hour was 8 p.m. The complainant left his office at 7-30 p.m. It was a meeting of the committee or *punch* of the caste, not of the whole caste. According to the printed rules which had been adopted by the caste, the power of exclusion rested not in the managing committee or *punch*, but in the general community. Assuming for a moment that the committee had the power, the learned counsel said they had not complied with the caste rules. One of the rules stated that an accused person, who was charged with an offence of such a nature as the complainant was charged with, should be given six days' notice of the charge that was made against him. Then, again, even if six days' notice had been given the accused had the right under another rule to claim a postponement for a fortnight, the postponement not being at the discretion of any particular officer of the caste or of the caste at large. The accused had according to the rules an absolute right to have the inquiry postponed.

Mr. Justice West asked if the complainant was present to apply for a postponement?

Mr. Telang admitted his client was not present at the time. The learned counsel argued that the resolution was *ultra vires* of the *punch* or committee, and was entirely in contravention of the caste rules. The accused, who had been the head of the caste for many years, could not be said to have acted *bona fide* or with "due care and caution" in issuing such a resolution. The *punch* must have known that resolution to be *ultra vires*, because at the meeting at which it was arrived at, some of the members characterised it to be such; and there was evidence to show that, after a protest had been made against it at the meeting, it was remarked "never mind that; we must make an example of such a man as this," or words to that effect. No evidence was taken at the meeting as to alleged facts, which were taken as proved. The rules required that such evidence should be taken. Those rules had been accepted by the caste; it was admitted on both sides that they were rules adopted by the caste. There was no rule which authorised excommunication except by the whole caste. The resolution passed by the *punch* meeting on the 16th March was as follows:—"Damodhur Shrikrishnajee Mahimker held communication with the persons from the houses of Gopinathjee Wasudewjee and Babajee Raghunathjee on the occasion of *vibhoth* ceremony in honour of the goddess; therefore the invitations, which have hitherto been made to him for caste meetings and annual festivities, cease for one year from to-day; and henceforth if he holds communication with persons from those houses, then his house will be excommunicated. This may be made known to him, and all the caste members should be informed of this resolution as regards Damodhur," &c. Commenting upon different portions of the Magistrate's judgment, the learned counsel said the accused had not acted with "due care and caution," and that the irregularities in the proceedings of the meeting rendered it impossible not only for the community, but *a fortiori* for the *punch*, to pass such a resolution as had been passed by the meeting. The Magistrate, in dealing with the question of good faith, the learned counsel remarked, seemed rather to have proceeded upon a view of the meaning of the words "good faith," which was not the one to be taken in the matter. The absence of "due care and cantion" was sufficient to make an act *mala fides* to bring it within the section of the Code.

The Court ordered the record and proceedings to be sent for.

THE FRENCH PRESS COMPANY.

THE fourteenth annual ordinary general meeting of the company was held yesterday, Mr. Theodore Kleinknecht presiding. The following report was submitted:—

The directors have the pleasure to lay before you the audited accounts of the company up to 30th June 1887, showing a satisfactory result of the business for the past year. The exports of cotton from Khamgaon have been a little larger than last year, but a quantity representing about 8,000 bales having been exported in docras, the actual pressing amounted to only 65,101 bales against 70,981 last season, of which 20,351 bales have passed through the French Press Company, Limited. The balance-sheet shows a profit of Rs. 22,167-0-10, out of which the directors propose to pay a dividend of Rs. 55 per share, equal to 11 per cent. on the paid-up capital of the company, free of income tax, and to carry the balance of Rs. 5,667-0-10 to the credit of reserve fund. The amalgamation with the other Press Companies has been renewed for three years.

The above report was adopted, and a dividend, as recommended by the directors, was declared payable to the shareholders.

THE *World* says that the Rao of Cutch and his suite are quite orientalising Queen's Gate, and that few could recognise the transformation worked at the old Italian Embassy. "Hindu servants in crimson and gold *chapkans* and bright blue *kamarbands* salaamed you solemnly as you made your way up the staircase, at the top of which stood the Rao himself, before a grove of palms, resplendent in golden *kinkab*, pearls, and diamonds, and with three emeralds as big as hazel-nuts in the hilt of his dagger. His younger brother, in an emerald necklace, held his Court somewhat languidly in the adjoining conservatory; the Thakur Sahibs astonished everybody with their jewels and their erudition; and Lord Cross, in his Star and ribbon, seemed wonderstruck at the freak of Fortune which has caused him to rule over all this barbaric splendour. There was a crush, of course; turbaned Sikhs and Sheiks ate cream-ices with impunity in the heretical dining-room; and the Ranee of Cutch Behar wandered here and there in a salmon-coloured *saree* and her Indian Order.

THE POONA RACES.

THE correspondent of an up-country paper predicts that there will be some excellent sport at the annual races at Ponna. He says:—

The public plates are numerous, and the encouragement held forth by the amateurs of the turf is of the most liberal nature. A large number of horses are in training, and the course is in capital order, the inside or running track looking as fresh and green as a garden, with a good depth of manure under foot. The old stables are already strong, as are those of some new hands. Some of the horses, as *Sunshine, Samnite, Chanticleer, Turn-of-Luck* and others that are to run in the coming races are well known to public fame. The first three went some time ago with Kendall, the jockey, to run at Bangalore. But as *Sunshine*, perhaps the best of the lot, has not figured in the races there, the owners may not have thought it worth while to enter him, having others that stood a good chance of winning the prizes. *Iron Duke* and the colt *Dictator* were also sent to Bangalore, the former owned by Mirza Ahmed, and the other by Ludha Ebram & Co., both of whom were very confident of winning a race or two. The trainer Watson left for Bangalore with a few horses and ponies, the property of mixed owners, having done as much as he possibly could with them during the short time he had them in his charge. He left behind him a good looking pony, which it will perhaps be difficult to beat, if he keeps well for the pony races next month. Aga Khan's and the Jodhpur Raja's studs have some splendid Arabs in excellent condition, but the latter are not so thoroughly looked after as they were when Mr. Wheal had charge of them. An item of news, interesting possibly to a good many people here, is that Mr. John Wheal, the well-known trainer, intends starting business in the shape of a Horse Repository and Veterinary Infirmary. It is likely the clubs here may engage him as a starter of races at the annual meeting, as he has often been entrusted with the starter's flag. As a judge of horses he has few equals, and I believe in his younger days he was a splendid horseman.

MASSACRE OF SNAKES IN DELHI.

MR. O'BRIEN, the Deputy Commissioner, has proved himself a veritable St. Patrick amongst the pariah dogs and snakes of Delhi. For years past these pests have had it entirely their own way. They attracted Mr. O'Brien's attention when he joined the district at the beginning of April last, and since then he has steadily been devoting a good portion of his time to their systematic destruction. A correspondent gives the following as the result of his operations:—

Within the past four months, some hundreds of dogs have wagged their tails for the last time, and more than 5,000 snakes of the poisonous descriptions have earned their destroyers the usual Government rewards. Mr. Denehy, the energetic sub-divisional officer, in charge of the head-works of the Agra Canal at Okhla, who was authorised to disburse rewards for snakes, has been particularly successful, and the Canal coolies engaged in excavating and blasting have taken very kindly to this simple method of adding a reward each day to their legitimate earnings. To give you an idea of the good work Mr. Denehy is doing at Okhla, it is only necessary to state that for the past six weeks he has been disbursing rewards at the rate of Rs. 20 a day on the average. As the reward for cobras has been raised from two to four annas, this would mean that he has been destroying over a hundred poisonous snakes daily. It seems that the *afai* or viper has his head-quarters at Okhla, and I learn that Mr. Denehy has grown somewhat tired of paying rewards for his destruction. It appears that when a coolie settles on a nest of *afais*, he clears two or three rupees straight away, and there seems to be no end to these nests. With the object therefore of directing the coolies' attention more particularly to the cobra, he has stopped all rewards for the *afais*, and raised the price of the cobra's head to eight annas, provided a dozen *afais* are thrown in with each cobra brought in, dead or alive.

THE OPPOSITION TO THE EGYPTAIN CONVENTION.

Vanity Fair adduces the letters of correspondents at Istamboul and elsewhere in the Levant—all of them personages of such high official connections and political experience as to be competent exponents—illustrative of the fact that the most earnest, the most vigorous, and the most effective resistance to the Convention about Egypt has emanated rather from Ottoman dignitaries of paramount influence, and from the distaste and mistrust of the Sultan himself, than from Ambassadorial exertions. The correspondents of the daily papers (who all of them boast of unimpeachable channels of information) have been cackling with one accord to the countrary. But now, at last the correspondent of the *Standard* has been struck with his first inkling of the reality. Telegraphing from Constantinople on last Saturday, here is what he says:—

"It is historically important that the real hindrance to the ratification *has been Moslem opposition*, rather than the Franco-Russian menace. The former, it is true, is only the latter in disguise, and has no spontaneity; but it is the former that has had the preponderance. Considerations having a dynastic bearing will always outweigh here those of international policy."

SERIOUS NAVAL ACCIDENTS.

THE AJAX AND DEVASTATION IN COLLISION.

THE B. Squadron of the fleet which took part in the great naval review was proceeding from Portland to Spithead on Tuesday, July 19, under the command of Vice-Admiral J. K. Baird, when a collision occurred between the turret-ship Ajax (Captain F. Durrant) and the Devastation (Captain P. P. Luxmore). These vessels had been rather late in getting under weigh at Portland, and when they reached the open the Devastation tried to cross the bows of the Ajax in order to take up her position in the squadron. A collision resulted, in which the Devastation was severely damaged.

A court of inquiry, consisting of Rear-Admiral the Hon. E. R. Fremantle (President), Commodores Fitzroy and Markham, and Captain Compton Domville, assembled on board the Agincourt to inquire into the circumstances of the recent collision between the Ajax and the Devastation. Several witnesses were examined. The result, before being made public, will probably be referred to the Commander-in-Chief for transmission to the Admiralty.

The special correspondent of the *Daily News* at Portsmouth has visited both of the injured ships. It is not easy he says to see the damage to the Devastation owing to the wounds being covered up with collision mats, but it is stated that the Ajax, as well as the Devastation, will have to be docked. She has, however, been temporarily repaired. It is a pity that some effort was not made to repair the vessels by the day of the review. The fleet at Spithead affords practical proof that we have a fine Navy, and if the injured ironclads had immediately after the accident been taken in hand the authorities might have demonstrated their promptitude in preparing them for sea, and that our dockyards are as efficient as they ought to be. Several foreign warships are in Stokes Bay, and the officers of these vessels, with good nature and yet with considerable freedom, criticise everything that is being done. It seems that the ram of the Ajax nearly lifted the Devastation's stern out of the water, and but for the fact that the latter vessel is very heavily armoured at the part at which she was struck she would probably have sunk. The appearance of the Ajax leads to the conclusion that she is not suitable for a ram, and that if on this occasion she had rammed a little harder than she did she would have fared quite as badly as her victim. Her bows are clearly not strong enough for such rough play.

Another collision in connection with the naval review occurred on Wednesday, July 20. The Black Prince obtained permission to move her moorings, being too near the Agincourt, the leading ship of the port line of division; but the Black Prince was caught by the tide in swinging, and struck the Agincourt, doing some damage to her gear, and also indenting her armoured side, but not sufficiently to prevent the necessary repairs being carried out at Spithead.

The armour-plated turret-ship Hydra, 4, Commander Vernon Tisdall, went out of harbour at Sheerness on Saturday July 16 for a trial of her engines. While she was returning to port an accident occurred to her steering-gear, which broke down and disabled the vessel. The Government steamer Bastler towed her into Sheerness Harbour. The Hydra was recently commissioned to take part in the naval review. She was one of the ironclads purchased at the time of the Franco-German war, but owing to her erratic steering propensities she has never been out of English waters.

LOVERS of cricket will be glad to know that Lord's ground is to be enlarged by the acquisition of Henderson's Nursery, an area of some two or three acres which lies between it and the Wellington Road. Men in waiting for the Marylebone Club will be even more glad to learn that 1,000 new members are to be elected at once, to cover part of the cost of acquisition. The additional space is to be used mainly as a practice ground, which was sorely needed.

THE FIGHTING QUALITIES OF NATIVE EGYPTIAN TROOPS.

AN interesting and important despatch from Lieutenant-Colonel Parr to Sir H. Drummond-Wolff has been issued testifying to the efficiency and gallantry of the native Egyptian troops. Lieutenant-Colonel Parr says:—

If the Egyptian army is of dependable material and an efficient fighting machine, and if it is composed of officers and men equal to the English, many difficult questions in the present and future will at once solved. I have received many details regarding the late fighting on the frontier, and although I, in common with all the English officers of the Egyptian army, have held it proved by the behaviour of the Egyptian cavalry at Souakim, the battery of Egyptian artillery at Abu Klea, and Egyptian Camel Corps and battery at Kirbekan, that our men would fight, and fight well, on the defensive, I confess myself taken aback by the dash and taste, for fighting shown by our men at the actions of Magraket and Ginniss.

I attach an extract from a private letter from the military secretary to Major-General Grenfell, and also a report from an officer who commanded the detachment of the 3rd battalion Egyptian army who charged the dervishes at Ginnis in the open unsupported by English troops, and drove a superior number back with the bayonet.

The report is written by the officer who commended the same battalion at the defence of Magraket, which, your Excellency will remember, was held on Dec. 12, 1885, by 300 Egyptian soldiers against over 4,000 of the enemy. The telegraphic reports of this action were meagre, and read as if this was a merely defensive action behind an intrenchment. This, however, was not the case.

On the appearance of the enemy, Major Besant called for volunteers to go out to meet him, and his whole force, officers and men stepped out of the ranks. He selected a certain proportion, with which he, advanced to meet the enemy, and hotly engaged him, gradually retiring before his superior numbers until he regained the fort.

There has been an effort on the part of a portion of the English press to account for the good behaviour of our men by stating that those who so distinguished themselves are black troops. This is, however, a misconception; at Magraket no blacks were engaged, and at Gianiss, out of the whole force of the Egyptian troops engaged, only 150 men were blacks. One of the most satisfactory results of the late fighting is the proof that the care which has been taken in selecting native officers and improving their position and *morale* has borne good fruit, for their conduct has been very satisfactory, and there have been many instances of personal gallantry.

AN AMERICAN EXPRESS RIFLE.

A CORRESPONDENT and a well-known authority on the subject writes to an up-country paper:—"It may be interesting to sportsmen to know what our Yankee cousins are capable of turning out in the shape of sporting rifles of the 'express' type, the manufacture of which weapons, up to the present time, has been monopolised by our own gunmakers; for though a considerable number of so-called express 500 repeating rifles have been made in America, yet their comparatively light powder charges prevent them from being really placed in the express class. The Americans, however, seem to have at last succeeded in turning out a real express single-barrel rifle—the single-shot rifle made in three sizes, ·380, ·450, by the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, and sold at the extremely low price of £3-10 in London. These rifles, which are well finished, have the sliding block action of the Henry, with a self-cocking central hammer, worked by a lever, which also forms the trigger guard. The hammer can be let down to half-cock after the rifle is loaded, which is advantageous, and the action works with extreme ease and smoothness. The hammer is cocked at the time the breech is closed—not as in most rifles, when it is opened, so that there is no pressure of the mainspring against the lever when extracting the empty case. The cartridges, very slightly bottle-shaped, are 3¼ inches long, and hold charges of 90, 110 and 125 grains of powder, respectively, for the three sizes of ·380, ·400 and ·450 bores. A ·450 bore Winchester express rifle, lately experimented with at the Ishapur Government Powder Factory, gave the results noted below, which compare most favourably with, if they do not surpass, the performances of our own makers' rifles of this size. This rifle, which weighs 9lbs. and handles pleasantly, has a barrel 30 inches long with 6 grooves ·003" deep, with one turn in 40 inches. This is much shallower grooving than in our own rifles which have grooves ·005" to ·007" deep. The muzzle velocity, ascertained by means of the Bouleuge chronograph, with cartridges loaded by the makers, with 125 grains American powder and 300 grains flat-fronted copper-tubed express bullets, was 1,839 feet per second the velocity observed at 60 feet from the muzzle being 1,666 feet; while cartridges loaded with 125 grains of Curtis and Harvey's No. 6 powder and 270 grains ordinary Eley's express bullet gave the astonishing good results of 2,030 feet per second velocity at the muzzle, with 1,905 feet per second at 60 feet from the muzzle. These velocities are as good as anything recorded I believe, and must give an extremely flat trajectory. The accuracy of this rifle was also tested, and is all that can be desired, both with its own and with Eley's bullets."

A BEECHER STORY.

AMONG the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's many accomplishments not the least was his ability as a storyteller. To much amused listeners he once told this one about a New York drummer. A typical "knight of the gripsack" was detained in a small town in western New York a while ago where a revival meeting was in progress. He had met a party of convivial friends during his stay there, and had what is popularly known as "a load on." Nevertheless he drifted into the revival meeting and took a seat well up in the front. It was rather close in the church and the warm air was conducive to sleep. The drummer yielded to the drowsy good, and after nodding a little sank into a profound slumber and slept through the minister's rather long and dry discourse. The audience sang a hymn and the drummer slept on. Then the evangelist began his address and wound up his fervid appeal with this request:—"Will all of you who want to go to heaven please rise." Everyone in the church except the sleepy drummer arose. When the evangelist asked them to be seated, one of the brothers in the same pew as the sleeping drummer accidentally brushed against him as he sat down. The drummer rubbed his eyes, and partially awake, heard the last portion of the evangelist request, which was—"Now, I want all of you who want to go to hell to stand up." The drummer struggled a little, leaned forward unsteadily, and rose from his seat in a dazed sort of way. He heard a sort of suppressed laugh from some of the younger people, and noticed an expression of horror on the faces of some of the older ones. Steadying himself against the rail, he looked at the evangelist an instant and then said—"Well, parson, I don't know just exactly what we're voting on, but you and I seem to be in a hopeless minority."

ACTION FOR LIBEL AGAINST A YOUNG LADY.

A SINGULAR action for libel which had an extraordinary result was heard at the Civil Court at the Manchester Assizes, before Mr. Justice Day, and was not concluded until nearly ten o'clock at night.

The plaintiff was Mr. J. R. Hesketh, an outside stock and sharebroker, in Manchester, and the defendant, a young lady, named Agnes Brindle, daughter of the Rev. J. F. Brindle, of St. Anne's-on-the-Sea, and who formerly had a living at Bacup. The plaintiff had been employed by Mr. Brindle to buy for him large quantities of stocks and shares, and in October last year the rev. gentleman was unable to take up the shares bought for him. He thereupon deposited with the plaintiff scrip for 1,000*l*. Four per Cent. Debenture in the Banbury and Cheltenham Railway, held in the name of his daughter, the defendant, in order, as the plaintiff alleged, that he might obtain an advance of money on it. This he did, and the scrip, not being redeemed, steps were taken for its transfer, whereupon Miss Brindle wrote to the secretary of the railway company, stating that she knew nothing of the proposed transfer; that the scrip had been obtained by fraud. This was the libel complained of.

Mr. Brindle, in evidence, said he gave the scrip to the plaintiff to give as security to the brokers, through whom he had made purchases, and he did not authorise him to obtain an advance of money for it.

Miss Brindle said she wrote the letter at her father's dictation, and she had every confidence in him.

The jury, after a long

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 3. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

THE WATERBURY WATCH—JUBILEE WORD COMPETITION—PRIZES, Rs. 1,000. Particulars of SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

THE WATERBURY WATCH. CORRECT TIME for LITTLE MONEY, Rs. 3-8, Rs. 3-8, Rs. 3-8.

CHEAP SWISS WATCHES—Any Watches of the above class sold in Bombay will be procured by the Agent of the Waterbury Watch at 25 per cent. less than the prices advertised.

COME AND SEE, Our New Bohemian Flower Baskets and Centrepieces, with Mirror Stands, Mirror Brackets, &c., the best Drawing-room Ornaments. Prices Cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Bombay.

TO LET, at MAZAGON, the Premises known as the ROYAL HOTEL, Dockyard Road. Apply to A. F. SOUNDY, Fort.

CORNET.—First Class SOLO INSTRUMENT WANTED. State lowest price and full particulars to "D," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, at BENNETT'S AUCTION, on SATURDAY next, a strong WALER GELDING, has constantly been used as a charger, is perfectly quiet.

TEMPERANCE MEETING at the M. E. Ch. Hall, Apollo Street, Fort, under the auspices of the "Indian Temperance Association," beginning at 8 p.m. Addresses by S. Tomlinson, Esq., and others.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, in a day or two, an L.M. & S. to accompany an invalid going up-country. Good salary will be given. Address "A.," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOVELTIES IN FLOWERS!—Dress Sets, Bridal Sets, Leaves and Fancy Grasses, a charming feature in Dress Sets for Evening Wear. SOUTHWELL and AUSTIN, East Street, Poona.

TO BE LET, ALFRED THEATRE, opposite the Victoria Terminus Station. Any day in the week, Wednesdays and Saturdays also available. Apply to COOVERJEE NOWROJEE CONTRACTOR, No. 26, Borah Bazaar Street.

IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION.—Chinchpoogly Hill, Parel Tank Road, Upper-storey Bungalow, 6 rooms, baths, spacious verandahs, stables, and a detached small house, gardens, &c. Rs. 60. Without detached house Rs. 50. H. B. GUZDER, 119, Bazaar Gate, Bombay.

SINGER'S EASY TERMS CASH OR SEWING 5, CHURCH GATE STREET. MACHINES.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Marine-street.

LAX, the popular APPETISER and Tobasco Sauce, at PEARSE'S, Church Gate Street.

PIANO STOOLS.—Morocco-covered, with patent metal boss and screw. Rs. 25 each. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

ARISTON MUSIC CARDS to select from over 2,300, at Rs. 10 per dozen. L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

BEST ELECTRO and SILVER PLATE and Table Cutlery, a large and varied assortment, just opened.—MARCKS and Co., Limited, Bombay.

PERAMBULATORS and BASSENETTES with Bycycle Wheels, Rubber Tyres, Morocco lined, with Apron Strap and Hood. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

MRS. H. POWELL, Ladies' Monthly Nurse, having occasion to go up-country frequently, requests that letters for her be addressed to General Post Office.

SUNSHADES.—A large and really choice assortment just to hand, latest productions, Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 25 each.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart row, Bombay.

GENTLEMEN'S Keyless Patent Lever WATCHES, Strong and Good Time-keeper, Silver, from Rs. 20 to 90, and Metal from Rs. 16 to 20.—KANNY & Co., 5, Rampart Row.

TERAI HATS of Soft French Felt, Navy Blue, Tobacco, Black, Slate and Grey, Rs. 8 to 10-8 each. The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Hatters and Hosiers, Bombay and Poona.

CHEAP SUITS! CHEAP SUITS!!—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street, Fort.

JUST LANDED, ex. s. s. BRINDISI, a Consignment of Ewen's Celebrated Toilet Soaps for sale at Maker's Prices. Apply COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, 18, Forbes Street.

FURNITURE of all kinds made to order, from English designs, at short notice, by a staff of trained carpenters. Designs made to order. NOOR MAHOMED SULLEMAN, Gowalia Tank Road.

BRACELETS and NECKLETS, 18 ct. and 21 ct. Gold, Indian and English made, of the Latest and very Fancy Patterns. Price Rs. 125 to Rs. 250. At S. and J. KHAN, 6, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY, RARE QUALITY, from JOHN MATHER & SON, GLASGOW. Shipped by DANIELL & Co., London, Rs. 24 per doz. nett. IMPERIAL OLD, SUPERIOR QUALITY, Rs. 18 per doz. nett. Sole Agents, R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., Military Square, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Silicate Paint Co.'s Paints and Duresco, Doulton's Stoneware Pipes, Angus and Son's Leather Belting and Hose, Morton's Wire Fencing and Gates, Gibb's Guaranteed Portland Cement, Seyssel's Asphalte, Calvert's Carbolic Powder (15 per cent. acid) and Sanitas Powder, Fire Bricks and Clay, Ash and Lacy's Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Sheets.—RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS, Bombay Metal Mart.

TASMANIAN JAMS—13 different kinds. Can be had at PEARSE'S, Church Gate Street.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription, Re. 10 per year.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT by SINA.—A paper on the introduction of representative institutions in India. 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY, cheap edition for up-country readers, published twice a week, same size as the *Gazette* Daily. Subscription Rs. 12 per year; postage, Rs. 3.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1888. With photographs of Kattywar Princes. Cloth bound, Rs. 5; postage, 4 annas.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound, Rs. 2-8; postage, 4 annas.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY, from BOMBAY to the BOSPHORUS; by GRATTAN GEARY, with map and illustrations. Crown 8 vo. in two volumes. Cloth bound, Rs. 6; postage, 6 annas

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas 8; postage free.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 8; postage, 1 anna.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, Re. 1 postage, 1 anna.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it; by A. DAMES, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, Re. 1; postage free.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms. Annas 6 each.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. Price, Re. 1-8; postage, anna 1.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Tuesday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers with 8 pages Supplement of English news in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 12 per year for Indian subscribers, post free; and Rs. 17, including postage for the United Kingdom.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a few lots of furniture, such as chairs, cupboards, tables, &c., tin travelling boxes, &c., &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham by Collett and Co., in first rate order, with a powerful grey Arab horse, 14·2, 7 years old, very quiet, and a set of brass mounted single harness.
1 second-hand strong office shigram.
1 strong nearly new mail-phaeton (in good order.)
1 handsome bay waler gelding.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE GOODS.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of the first indentor the late Abba Hajee Fukeer Mahomed, the following goods—

868 M N and Co.—7777—78 2 bales, 32 pieces pilot cloth ex s. s. Vernett Hall.
7698—1 case 60 pieces white gin, ex s. s. " Victoria.
7913—1 case 45 pieces cotton satin, ex s. s. " Clan Murray.
7699—1 case 60 pieces white gin, ex s. s. " Kirby Hall.
7925-26—2 bales 32 pieces pilot cloth, ex s. s. Kirby Hall.
7700—1 case 60 pieces white gin, ex s. s. " Clan Mackenzie.
6213-14—2 cases 500 dozen handkerchiefs, ex s. s. Asia and Bulgaria.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods, lost luggage, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Victoria Terminus.

On TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place,

A quantity of unclaimed goods and lost luggage.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Bandora Hill, Bandora, opposite H. H. Aga Khan's bungalow, the valuable and handsome black wood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany cottage piano, handsome Hiks patent duplex hanging and table kerosine lamps, rich Brussels carpets, first-rate oleographs in gilt frame, &c., the property of G. H. FEARN, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, Aug. 11, 1887.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

1 case indigo blue cambric.
1 " cashmere cloth.
2 " white handkerchiefs.
2 " white nansooks and jacconets.
5 bales grey T cloth, 7 lbs.
1 " bed quilt.
1 box pebble spectacles, eye-glasses, &c.
1 broken lithographic press.

By order of the executors to the estate of the late Kesowjee Jadowjee, Esq., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Khoja Nanjee Mooljee and Josee Kesowjee Nurse—

A quantity of Turkey red, grey, white and colored, single and double yarn made up in reels and rolled on bobbins.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, August 11, 1887.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.

Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas,

No. 23, RAMPART ROW.

Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

IVORY BILLIARD BALLS.

WE would remind Owners of BILLIARD TABLES that the Monsoon is the best time to lay in their new Stock of Ivory Balls, and that we can supply all orders for the same at once.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., 18, Marine Street, Bombay.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 10.

REUTER'S usual list of London Stock Exchange quotations shows no change yesterday in any item. Consols remain at 101⅛, the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan at 101½, Rupee Paper at 69½ for 4 and 72½ for 4½ per cent. Reuter quotes Indian Exchange Bank shares at £22-10 for Chartered, £16-10 for Chartered Mercantile, and £49 for Hongkong and Shanghai, which are practically the same rates as reported by the mail.

IN the London General Produce markets, Coffee is reported dull and 1s. to 2s. per cwt lower. Linseed is quoted partially 9d. per quarter lower for Calcutta sorts. Prices for Wheat are given as unchanged, but Reuter says that "harvest operations are rapidly progressing" presumably as nothing is said to the contrary under favorable conditions.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday closed quiet, with sales only estimated at 7,000 bales, none of which were Surats, a somewhat unusual state of things. In Spot prices a decline of 1-16d. is quoted in Fine Oomra and Good and Fine Broach, and Americans to arrive come 1-64d. lower in all positions. From New York no change in prices is reported.

Locally there is still a total absence of business for shipment, but the Mills have been buying rather more freely, 700 bales Bengals having been purchased at Rs. 151 to Rs. 155, 200 bales Dhulia at Rs. 159, 200 bales Compta at Rs. 156 to Rs. 158, and 250 bales Wudwaff at Rs. 199 to Rs. 200½ per candy

WHEAT remains depressed with almost no buying demand. For ready Ek-Dhani there is some little inquiry at Rs. 4-3 and Rs. 4-4 per candy for 85 and 91 per cent., respectively, but there are few sellers, although the rates could be done for next month.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were:—

Cotton	624 bales.
Wheat	5,541 cwts.
Linseed	284 "
Rapeseed	1,024 "
Poppyseed	1,293 "
Groundnuts	2,466 "

FREIGHTS remain without quotable change. Owing to a somewhat stronger tone reported from Calcutta, owners seem rather disposed to hold off from chartering at the current quotation of 17s.6d. U. K. or Continent, but exporters on the other hand are equally averse to business.

EXCHANGE has evidenced a distinctly weak tone to-day, with a further decline of 1-32d. per rupee. Some ready Bank demand was done at 1s. 4 15-16d. in the morning, but the rate was doubtful in the afternoon. Pending the result of the biddings for Council drafts, rates for the mail are:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 29-32 to 15-16d. per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 7-8 to 29-32d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 31-32d. "
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 5 1-8d. "
Francs, 3 months' sight	1·80½ "

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet at Rs. 97 13-16 for Fours and Rs. 102½ for Fours-and-a-half,

SHARES are firm with few changes in value Spinning mills are if anything firmer, and Colaba are Rs. 5, Oriental Rs. 2½ dearer. Bank of Bombays are quoted at Rs. 752½.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 pct.	752½
Bank of Bengal	142,000	500	all	10 do.	850xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	660
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£1	£1	6 do.	105
Hong. and Shang. Bk. Corporation	63,000	100	all	17½ do.	£32
National Bank of India	37,320	$125 250		5 pct.	122

RAILWAY COMPANIES

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	..	..	£154½
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	..	£100	..	..	£171

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	990
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,030
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,800

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Co.	1 308	1,00	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Mills Co., Ld.	1 000	5	500	Rs. 25	452½
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9 345	100	100	Rs. 5	108
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1 000	500	500	...	355
Ahmedabad Ginning & M. Co., Ld.	700	1,00	1,000	..	—
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	..	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	600
Bellary S. & W. Mill, Ld.	871	500	500	Rs. 22½	575
Bombay Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	500	500	Rs. 20	330
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	90	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	890
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	165
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	500	400	Rs. 25	850
City of Bombay Mfg. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	900
Colaba Land & Mill Co., Ld.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 17½	735
Connaught Mills Co., Ld.	840	500	500	Rs. 25	605xd
Cooria S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	610
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,60	5	37	...	350n.
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,00	1,00	1,000	Rs. 50	1,100
Empress S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,415½	500	500	Rs. 25	650xd
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	1,00	1,000	Rs. 40	610
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co. Ld.	9,700	15	15	..	177½
Goolam Baba S. & W. Co., Limited	2,000	500	500	..	..
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited	462	1,000	1,000	..	...
Guzerat S. & W. Co., Limited	42)	1,000	1,000	...	..
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,2 0	1,000	1,000	..	875
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	545
Hingunghat Mill Co., Limited	700	575	800	Rs. 37½	720
Hyderabad Deccan S. & W. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,00	Rs. 30	625 80)
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,00	Rs. 8)	1,190
Imperial Cotton Mills Co., Limited	1,360	500	500	Rs. 35	48)
Jamshed Mfg. Co., Limited	1,600	25	25	...	300
James Greaves Mill Co., Limited	1,320	500	80	Rs. 25	605xd
Jafer Ali S. & W. Co. Ld., Original Increased	600 1,483	500 250	500 250	Rs. 14	420
Jubilee Mill Co., Ld.	466	1,000	200	Rs. 55	200n
Jewraj Balloo S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,100	1,000	1,00	Rs. 55	1,095
Khandesh S. & W. Mills Co., Ld	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	880
Khattow Makanjee S. & W. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	820
Lukhmidas Khimjee S. & W. Co., Ld	1,000	1,00	1,00	Rs. 40	965
Leopold S. Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Rs. 5	143
Madras United S. and W. Mills Co., Ld.	500½	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	2,430xd
Mahaluxmi S. & W. Co., Ld.	650	1,000	1,000	..	885
Mazagon S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 8	177½
Morarjee Goculdas S. & W. Co., Ld.	1 230	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,465
Manecksjee Petit Mfg. Co., Limited	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,222½
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg. Co., Limited	1,300	100	100	...	30
Nawab of Balla S. W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	...	...
New Great Eastern S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,00	1,000	Rs. 35	965
National S. & W. Co., of India, Limited	600	1,000	1,000	...	510
Narayen Cotton Mills, Limited	500	1,00	1,000	...	200
Oriental S. & W. Co., Limited	5,720	625	625	Rs. 25	577½
People of India S. & Mfg. Co., Limited	1,000	250	250	Rs. 6½	135
Presidency Mills Co., Limited	1,000	1,00	..	...	950
Prince of Wales S. & Mfg. Co., Limited	2,189	125	125	...	75
Queen S. & W. Co., Limited	720	1,000	1,000	Rs. 37	965
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld.	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 37	865
Sasson S.& W.Co., Ld.	1,500	1,00	1,000	...	1500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,710	500	500	...	500
Sholapore S.& W.Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 85	1,190
Soondercas S. & W Mill Co., Ld.	650	1,000	1,00	..	665
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	252	...	275
Swadeshi Mills Co, Ld.	4,000	500	500		362
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	52
Veramgaum S.& Mfg. Co., Ld.	800	500	500	...	..
Western India S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	710

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BRIND—August 6, at Naini Tal, the wife of Major E A Brind, The Connaught Rangers, of a son.
DALE—July 27, at Howa Bagh, Jubbulpore, the wife of E R Dale, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BROWNE—SLEVIN—August 4, at Fyzabad, Oudh, George Browne, Lieutenant, the Border Regiment, to Anna Therese, daughter of J Slevin, Esq. M D, J P, Longford, Ireland.

DEATHS.

ALEXANDER—August 4, at Was, Hulli Estate, S Coorg, suddenly, Kate, the wife of A J Alexander, aged 30 years.
DAVIES—July 31, at Calcutta, Christopher John Davies, Assistant Auditor, East Indian Railway, aged 42 years.
HILL—August 2, at "Hillside," Coonoor, Margaret, the beloved wife of Mr M Hill.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1887.

THE agreement which for the time being at all events settles and defines the boundary line between Afghanistan and the Russian Empire, has the recommendation that it is an evidence of the desire of Russia to be conciliatory and to establish relations more or less friendly with Great Britain, and with the Afghans, who are under British tutelage. The difficulties which seemed to present an insuperable obstacle to any common understanding have disappeared. Those difficulties were not of our seeking; and their disappearance is an evidence of a change of attitude on the part of the Russian Government which is satisfactory. Without inquiring too curiously into the mysteries of Russian diplomacy, it may be asserted that in a struggle for mastery between military and political influences, the latter have prevailed, through the desire of the Emperor Alexander to keep Russia free from embarrassing complications on the remote frontier, while interests of a more momentous kind claimed attention in Europe. The military party held that negotiations defining the boundaries southward of Central Asia might inconveniently limit the area of Russian activity, while they were not likely to add to the claims or influence of the Empire on that side. The negotiations were therefore viewed by that party with dislike, and a strong desire that they should fail. The Foreign Office, however, was not disposed to place all the Russian eggs in one basket. Aggrandisement in Central Asia is all very well; and in so far as railway and other demonstrations in the direction of India find occupation for the thoughts of British Ministers with a hankering after Battenbergism, they are not to be neglected; but the diplomatic mind understands the advantage of not pushing things to extremes. The Czar, who appeared at one time to sympathise with the generals, ultimately recognised the superior statesmanship of his ministerial advisers. Once the decision was taken to avoid needless friction on the side of Afghanistan, the Russian Government showed the most conciliatory spirit, and the interchange of territory effected may be regarded as, on the whole, favourable to the Afghan claims. The controversy which threatened to put an end to the negotiations arose in this way: after it was conceded that Penjdeh did not form a part of the traditional Afghan territory, but belonged to the Sarik Turkomans, who were, more or less, dependent on the Tekke Turkomans of Merv, who accepted Russian sovereignty, certain mountain land adjacent, in which the water-courses which irrigated Penjdeh had their rise, were still in the occupation of the Afghan troops. M. Kuhlberg, who carried out the delimitation on this part of the frontier on behalf of the Russian Government, not knowing that the Afghan occupation was recent, and had, like that of Penjdeh, been effected after the International Boundary Commissioners had been appointed, did not claim it as Russian, and it was assigned to Afghanistan on the maps agreed upon by the Commissioners on both sides. Before the Commissioners had completed the work, however, M. Kuhlberg discovered that he had acted under a misapprehension, and claimed the land adjacent to the Penjdeh district, already admitted to be Russian. Confronted with his own demarcation, he admitted that he had made a mistake, and asked that it should be rectified. On the other hand, land south of Khojah Saleh on the Oxus had by a somewhat similar error on the part of English negotiators been assigned to Russia, though it really belonged to the Afghans. The Russians had insisted that the demarcation on that side, to the prejudice of the Amir, should hold good. The makings of a very pretty quarrel were here present in duplicate, and for a certain time a disposition to make the most of them was to be apprehended. But, when the desire to smooth over difficulties supervened, the means of arriving at an understanding became at once apparent. By re-assigning to Russia the territory on the Murghab and the Khushk, which M. Kuhlberg had inadvertently placed on the Afghan side of the frontier, and by simultaneously re-assigning to Afghanistan the territory on the Oxus which had been mistakenly assigned to Russia, an equilibrium was established.

The Russians in agreeing frankly to this diplomatic solution of the difficulty, have negatived the assertions so freely made by M. Vambery and others, that they were bent on pushing southward, along the Oxus, with a view to applying military pressure on that side to Afghanistan. It has been said that the acquisition of the territory on the Murghab brings Russia nearer to Herat; but eighteen or twenty miles of broken hill country, which presents no line of defence, can make no difference whenever the question of the possession of Herat comes to be debated. The Sarik Turkomans in the Penjdeh district would have been at the mercy of the Afghans, if the sources of the water they required to irrigate their lands had been given over to the Amir. A cause of misunderstanding which would certainly have led to a quarrel, sooner or later, has been got rid of by securing to those Turkomans the supply of water which is necessary to their existence. On the Oxus the Afghans have recovered some valuable pasture land, and kept the Russians back from positions which they were supposed to covet. Without attaching undue importance to a Convention which will not be inscribed among the laws of the Medes and Persians, there can be no doubt that the settlement, whether it be destined to endure or not, greatly improves the political prospect so far as it depends on the state of things on the north-west frontier. This is the view taken of the settlement of the boundary question at Vienna, where the news was welcomed as a message of peace. The funds rose, and confidence succeeded doubt and misgiving. No one can doubt that had Russia any present intention of pursuing the aggressive policy so persistently attributed to her, she would have been careful to keep ready for use at the moment convenient for her, so useful a pretext for interference in Afghanistan, as two disputed claims for territory, the one on the Murghab and the other on the Oxus.

For the present there is no reason to expect that peace will be disturbed in that quarter. The communications which will ensure the defence of the frontiers can be completed, and all necessary measures of precaution taken with deliberation and method; there need be no anxiety, no wasteful haste. In a couple of years or less, the Amran range will be connected with the Indian base by two lines of railway. There is no need of exciting suspicion or apprehension in the minds of the Afghans by tunnelling the Amran, and pushing on the railway to Kandahar. We have before seen good reason to doubt the surmises put forward by excited paragraph writers, as to the supposed intention of the Government of India to make a railway to Kandahar. Such grave questions will now be spoken of in a calmer spirit. We believe, we are correct in stating that there was never the slightest foundation for the assertion that the Amir had been asked to give his consent to the construction of a railway to Kandahar. The railway to the actual frontier is virtually completed, and it will stop there. The writers who spoke in so sanguine a vein about its being carried further, did not pay due attention to factors which serious politicians cannot afford to disregard. The present policy, in regard to Afghanistan, has for its corner-stone the entire confidence of the Amir and his somewhat restive subjects in our complete disinterestedness. If, at some future time, circumstances should arise which would make it patent to the Amir that he requires assistance to defend Kandahar, that assistance can be promptly and effectually rendered. The railway materials are at hand by which a line to Kandahar could be constructed without delay, for a temporary purpose. The Amran could be turned by a short line, that would not need a tunnel and would suffice for all purposes, if a military emergency should arise. A proposal to carry a railway to Kandahar—except to meet the views of those interested in securing our help to resist an invader—would excite alarm and perhaps precipitate a crisis; we might be, in spite of ourselves, committed to a new campaign in Afghanistan, with the Afghans as enemies, and the Russians attentively looking on. In Lahore or in Allahabad this project would be regarded with unmixed pleasure. But in influential quarters in London, any step which might directly or indirectly lead to such an undesirable complication would give rise to very different emotions in the breast of Lord Hartington, to whose opinion on all questions of foreign policy the present Cabinet is avowedly bound to subordinate its own action. Lord Hartington as strongly disapproved of the Lyttonian policy in regard to Kandahar and Afghanistan. With the Marquis of Hartington avowedly exercising a controlling influence over the present Cabinet, and with the prospect of becoming before the lapse of many months himself Prime Minister, the conception of a new advance to Kandahar may be regarded as the wildest of dreams. It is well to bear this aspect of the political situation in mind, when calculating the bearing on future frontier relations of the settlement now arrived at by Russia and England. The former Power consenting to a settlement which there were many temptations to evade or postpone, has given evidence that for the present, at all events, Russia, having come to the banks of the Khuskh is ready to say "So far, but no further!" On our side, having pushed the Quetta railway to the furthest point of our frontier, we have in the prudent sagacity of Lord Dufferin and in the known convictions of Lord Hartington, a double guarantee that on the Amran range our device will be, "So far, and no further!"

THE Durbar of Gondal has anticipated the return of the Thakore from his prolonged stay in England by publishing a record of the administration during the past year. Gondal takes rank amongst the States which having been under a long minority have profited thereby in many ways, and we have seen in its recent chronicles evidence of the beginnings, and something more, of an enlightened and progressive administration. The year had its disappointments and its shortcomings, no doubt. There was a survival of what was once a common feature in Kattiawar life in the dacoity cases which the Chief Karbhari notices. In one case the victims were girassias, who offered no resistance to the dacoits, and who have thereby brought upon themselves the scathing rebuke that the cowardice shown by the girassias is unheard of in the history of Rajputs, a race well known for warlike spirit and chivalry, and their brother girassias look down upon them with abhorrence and hatred." The annals of the year are, unfortunately, rather exciting even for Kattiawar. An outbreak of prisoners at the State gaol, in which eleven men, after having overpowered the sentries, scaled the gaol wall and escaped, only three of them having been captured, was an almost sensational incident in the year's record. This and other facts mentioned in the report seem to indicate that the condition of the police force in the Thakore's territory demands attention. Some of the difficulties which the State has had to encounter have been unavoidable. The past two seasons have been unfavourable, and the general condition of the people reflects the falling off in agriculture. The cultivating classes, Mr. Bezonjee tells us, are living from hand to mouth, and can barely make both ends meet. The Gondal State is dealing with the situation in a fashion which might alarm the orthodox upholders of *laissez faire* doctrines, and which we fear the Government of India would be unable or at least unwilling to follow in a time of general distress. Recognizing that a large proportion of the Thakore's people would be unable to maintain themselves in these hard times without State help, the Durbar guarantees advances made by the grain merchant to cultivators in need of seed grains. The needs of the trading classes also are being in part met by State loans to such of the merchants of the town of Doraji—a centre of the cotton trade of the district—as are in a position to return it at a fixed date. These are experiments in State aid more in accordance with Oriental ideas of administration than with our own, and the result will be watched with interest. They at least show a lively concern on the part of the administration for the well-being of the people, and as such they are creditable to the Durbar.

THE Revelations of a Blue-Book which Reuter gives us do not much enlarge the bounds of our knowledge of the circumstances under which the Sultan finally made up his mind not to ratify the Egyptian Convention. We knew already that the men

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

THE EGYPTIAN CONVENTION.

REVELATIONS FROM A BLUE-BOOK.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

A Blue-Book on Egypt has just been issued, wherein appears a Despatch dated, 17th July, sent by Lord Salisbury to Sir William White, British Ambassador at Constantinople, informing him that Rustem Pasha had presented a despatch from the Porte stating that the threats of France and Russia with which those Powers menaced the integrity of Turkey prevented the Sultan from ratifying the Anglo-Turkish Convention.

Rustem Pasha thereupon suggested that Sir W. White should be instructed to open negotiations with the view to modifying the clauses that were specially objected to, but this Lord Salisbury declined to do; adding that the occupation of Egypt by the British must be prolonged until England was quite satisfied the Egyptian Government was strong enough to guard the country from both external and internal dangers, and that the Porte was answerable for thus prolonging the occupation, England having done her utmost to shorten the time that must necessarily elapse before that object could be attained.

PRINCE FERDINAND.

VIENNA, Aug. 9.

Prince Ferdinand started for Bulgaria last evening.

REDUCTION OF POSTAL CHARGES BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

The British and Italian Post Offices have agreed to a reduction in the transit rate at present charged for the carriage of the Indian mails.

This arrangement is to come into effect from January, 1888.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MR. WESTLAND'S APPOINTMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 10.

A *Gazette of India Extraordinary* states that Mr. James Westland has been appointed to act temporarily as an ordinary member of the Governor General's Council.

Mr. Westland took his seat in the Council to-day under the usual salute.

At the Council to-day, the name of the Hon'ble Mr. Westland was substituted for that of Sir Auckland Colvin as a member of the Select Committee on the Bills to amend the Indian Ports Act of 1875, the Indian Stamp Act of 1879, and the Bill to establish a University at Allahabad.

The Council adjourned for a fortnight.

THE VICEROY'S SOJOURN IN SIMLA.

The Viceroy leaves Simla about the 15th of October.

AFFAIRS IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, Aug. 10.

Some prisoners in the Mandalay lock-up, not in Jail, tore up the floor of their apartment, broke through the bamboo stockade, and eight of them effected their escape.

Captain Jenkinson, with the Hyderabad Cavalry and Mounted Police, surprised a gang of dacoits near Mogyoke Yeu, on the 9th, and inflicted a heavy loss, killing Pongyi Nandyal, a leader. Captain Jenkinson was severely wounded by a gunshot wound in the thigh.

News from Wuntho are unsatisfactory again. The Sawbwah there still allows dacoity, and declines coming in. Through the influence of Mr. Scott, *alias* Shway Yoe, and friendly Sawbwahs, the fighting between Theebaw and Theinnee Sawbwahs has come to an end.

The Madaya district, 20 miles north of Mandalay, is greatly disturbed again.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Aug. 10.

The P. and O. Co's s.s. Cathay, which left Bombay with the homeward mails on the 2nd instant, arrived here at 3 o'clock this morning.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 9.

The Hall Line steamer Merton Hall arrived here from Bombay this morning.

Aug. 10.

The Hall Line steamer Merton Hall, from Bombay, arrived here yesterday morning.

HONKONG, Aug. 10.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Khiva arrived here at 3 a. m. to-day; the same Company's steamer Deccan left also on the same day.

COLOMBO, Aug. 10.

Mail steamer Sutlej, from Aden, arrived.
Mail steamer Ravena, from China, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	3 15-16

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

4 per cent. Bupee Paper	69½
4½ per cent. "	72½
3 per cent. Consols for account	101½
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan	101½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	107
Bar Silver	44½
Chartered Bank shares	£22·10
Do. Mercantile do.	£16·10
Hongkong and Shanghai	£40

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY, NIGHT, Aug. 9.

10 p.m.	80·1

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 10.

2 a.m.	75·6
10 a.m.	78·9
2 p.m.	79·6
4 p.m.	76·4

News has been received at Quetta that the Amir's troops have defeated the rebels in a mountain-pass two days' march east of Kalat on the 26th ult. 110 heads and forty prisoners have been sent to Kandahar. Ghulam Haidar reports it to have been a decisive victory; but the Ghilzais declare that the main body of the rebels was not engaged, and that three hundred of the Amir's men were killed before the Pass was forced.

From the date on which Mr. J. Beames made over charge of his appointment in the Board of Revenue, viz., the 31st ultimo, Mr. F. M. Halliday has been in charge of the two departments of the Board, and will continue to retain them until relieved of the Land Revenue side by Mr. H. J. Reynolds, who is expected to return next month.

The members of the Madras Railway Savings Bank have petitioned the Agent that Government be requested to include the Bank among the Company's special funds, and that its moneys, at present amounting to Rs. 50,000 already, be lodged in the Government Treasury instead of in the New Oriental Bank, for interest, as they prefer a Government security for all sums lodged by the members.

The man Jardine, who attempted to murder his wife by firing three shots at her on the platform at Delhi railway station on the 19th of May last, was tried at Delhi on Friday. The jury found accused guilty of committing a rash and negligent act and of attempt to murder, but recommended him to mercy on the ground that he had momentarily lost control of himself. Judgment was pronounced on Saturday, when the prisoner was sentenced to 79 days' rigorous imprisonment for the one offence and four years' rigorous imprisonment for the other.

Mr. Newnes, M.P., the enterprising proprietor of *Tit-Bits*, has been sued by the Inland Revenue Department for neglecting to pay duty on insurance policies. He offered £100 to the relatives of any person killed in an accident who had a copy of *Tit-Bits* in his pocket. The department says this was practically the issue of an insurance policy, and it claims duty to the amount of several millions. Mr. Newnes has not been disposed to accept the view of the Revenue Department as to the illegality of the practice, and has consulted Sir Charles Russell, who has given an opinion against that of the Department. Mr. Newnes still publishes the order.

It has been frequently remarked that the Civil and Military station of Bangalore teems with spinsters, chapels, and grog shops. It now promises to teem with newspaper venturers. The station can now boast of no fewer than six newspapers: two dailies, two tri-weeklies, one weekly, and one bi-monthly, the last name having just made its appearance and is called the *Railway Times*.

There has been no change for the better in the prospect of affairs in the indigo districts in Lower Bengal, and the outturn is sure to be unsatisfactory, the late heavy rain having caused produce to fall off. Manufacture will probably close at the end of this week. In Behar *Morhun Mohai* will probably close in about a fortnight, and the results, though not likely to come up to first estimates, will not be far short of the outturn of last year. The late rain has been very favourable for the *khoonties*, and, if the rain is not too heavy during the present month, they will probably yield a good outturn. Prospects in Benares and the North-West continue favourable.

The *Englishman*, referring to the death of the late Sir Maxwell Melvill, says:—"That a man with such a successful career should have no envious detractors is not to be expected, but it rarely happens that any one had gathered to himself more numerous and fast friends, and at the same time had excited fewer public or private animosities. The charm of his modest and unassuming manner, with the feeling of his power and immense ability was alone sufficient to overcome any natural opposition to his views, while the extent of his generosity was unknown even to his most intimate friends. He was one of those gifted persons who could rarely be surpassed in anything that he undertook. Weakness of health prevented his excelling as a sportsman, but the annals of sport in Sind can yet show that he succeeded in one day in bringing home more than one hundred couple of snipe to his own gun. Sir Maxwell Melvill was truly one of whom the Bombay service was justly proud. The difficulty in adequately supplying his place is the best tribute to his memory as a public man. It will be indeed long before his private friends will cease to mourn his loss."

There is a movement on foot to remove the statue of her Majesty the Queen-Empress which was unveiled by H. E. the Governor on Jubilee day, June 20, from its present site on the south of the Senate House, to the interior of the new Madras Town Hall. The statue, remarks a local paper, is certainly one more suited to be under cover than in the open air; and, in most respects, the Town Hall would be the proper place for it. There is an alternative proposition to erect a suitable canopy over the statue at its present site; but the proposal to remove the statue to the Town Hall is the one which finds most favour with the powers that be. "As yet, however," says the *Madras Times*, "t he question has not been finally decided; and we need hardly remind our readers that in Madras projects are not carried into effect *du jour au lendemain*; but, on the contrary, one of our most cherished principles seems to be never to do anything to-day which we can, by any possibility, put off until to-morrow. Moreover, in Madras, we have frequent opportunities of experiencing that "to-morrow never comes;" and so, perhaps, after all, the statue of the Queen-Empress may remain as it is, and where it is, for some considerable time to come."

The figures set down in the Administration Report relative to the cost of prisoners in Madras Jails show that during the last five years their cost, as compared with that in other provinces, has been steadily increasing, amounting to no less than 20·2 per cent; that in Central Jails being 30·5 per cent; and that in District Jails only 7·9 per cent. The cost of rations in the Central Jails has risen from Rs. 34 to Rs. 44-5-0, or 30·3 per cent; and that of establishment and guards from Rs. 32-7-0 to Rs. 42-10-0, or 31·4 per cent. Government in their remarks on this portion of the Inspector General's report, point out to that officer that the high cost of prisoners in Madras jails was a question which had been brought prominently to notice by the Finance Committee, but that no satisfactory explanation has been given in the report, and Government sarcastically add—"The Inspector-General does not seem to realize the serious import of the figures." The extraordinary differences between the proportions of hospital diets (which are much more expensive than the ordinary diets) issued in several jails, is another matter that has caught the eye of Government. Though the issue of hospital diet is at the discretion of the Medical Officer, and him alone, Government nevertheless think that "there are other causes than the idiosyncracy of medical officers" to which the differences may be attributed. The Jail administration report has undergone a thorough overhauling by Government; the Inspector-General is told in several places that this, that and the other should have attracted his attention, and he has been called upon for ful er information, further explanation, &c., &c.

It is curious to note that the East India Company was originated by a Dutch "corner" in pepper. Certain private merchants in Amsterdam, who had begun to trade in the Eastern seas in 1595, had by 1599 fairly established themselves, and they in that year raised the price of pepper against us from 3s. per lb. to 6s. and 8s. The London merchants would not stand this, and at a meeting on the 22nd September, at Founders' Hall, under the Lord Mayor, they agreed to form an association for the purpose of trading directly with India. Queen Elizabeth also sent Sir John Mildenhall, by Constantinople, to the Great Mogul to apply for privileges for the English Company for which she was then preparing a charter; and on the 31st December, 1600, the first English East India Company was incorporated, by Royal Charter, under the title of "The Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading to the East Indies."

Mr. William Whiteley, the Universal Provider of Westbourne Grove, has been very unlucky in the matter of fires. It was only a little more than three years ago that a fire, causing damage amounting to £100,000, occurred in Whiteley's shop. A short time before this another large fire occurred, in which the damages were very great. On these occasions, however, the losses have been covered by insurance, but owing to the frequency of fires, the Insurance companies have refused to accept any risks.

H. H. the Maharajah of Cooch Behar has made a free gift of his estate at Darjeeling, known as "Bryngwyn," consisting of a spacious house and 7½ acres of land, valued at Rs. 50,000, for the purposes of the proposed native sanitarium. The name of Bryngwyn—or "White Hill"— was probably given to the estate by the Welsh missionaries who labour in that district.

A despatch is said to have been received in India from the Secretary of State regarding the office of Director-General of Railways. Sanction has been refused to the additional staff asked for. The Secretary of State is of opinion that the railways of India should be placed more directly under the control of local officers, who should obtain their orders direct from the Government, than from the Director-General of Railways. It is probable, therefore, that the Director-General's office will shortly be abolished.

A Plague is said to be at present raging in Nankin in China, and the deaths are reported to be both sudden and numerous.

THE RUKHMABAI CASE.

ALLEGED LIBEL.

The case in which Narayen Dharmaji charges Rai Bahadoor Harichand Yadowji and Rukhmabai for defamation, was called on yesterday before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Hemming, of the firm of Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow and Hemming, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Sayani, appeared for Rukhmabai; and the Hon. P. M. Mehta represented Mr. Harichand.

When the case came on, Mr. Hemming asked to be allowed to make an application. As his Worship knew, after the greatest possible difficulty, after many orders of the Court, and after many delays and difficulties put in the way of his client, he had yesterday (Tuesday), for the first time succeeded in obtaining possession of the original of Rukhmabai's letter. Since then he had discovered the hand which wrote the letter, and Mr. Hemming thought that it would ultimately appear that there was a great deal to be discovered as to how the letter came before the public. Mr. Hemming had an information to lay on which he wished to ask that a summons might issue, and he was proceeding to read it when—

Mr. Jardine called the attention of the Court to the fact that the case before it was the one against his client, and remarked that Mr. Hemming was apparently making another application.

The Magistrate asked Mr. Hemming to address himself to the case before the Court.

Mr. Hemming said that it was impossible, seeing the original letter only came into his possession on Tuesday, that he could deal with it now. His client had attended the Court again and again with great trouble and expense, and had to deal with an amount of opposition from a powerful newspaper, and articles had been published with the obvious intention of prejudicing the accused, and, after all these difficulties, he only got the letter on Tuesday. That being so, he had no opportunity of preparing the case for the Court to-day, and he was utterly unable to proceed with it.

Mr. Jardine objected to the adjournment, as he came prepared to defend the case against his client, which had been pending for a considerable period. The only ground on which a postponement was asked was that the original document only came into Mr. Hemming's hands on Tuesday. Now the defamation with which they were charged was the defamation of publishing a defamatory libel, the publication of which was known to the prosecution for a long time; at any rate, the contents, of which Mr. Hemming had the original now, was known to them since the publication of it. The charge was not based on the original letter, but on the publication of certain portions of it which appeared in the newspapers. In what way, the learned counsel asked, could the other side have been taken by surprise by the original being placed in their hands only on Tuesday? Even without it they could proceed with their case, even though it might be that they discovered something new from it, and it may be it would be useful to them, but in that case they should proceed against the other persons. Mr. Jardine asked that the case should be proceeded with.

The Hon. P. M. Mehta als objected to an adjournment. He said that from what had taken place before it could be seen that the application was a very extraordinary one. Mr. Hemming asked for a postponement, because the letter came into his possession on Tuesday, but how, asked the learned counsel, did that affect the case? When the last adjournment was granted, he was ready to go on with the case, and the manscript was not then in his hands. The libel, if it was such, could only be proved by the publication, which contained what was in the letter. A party could not come into a Criminal Court, without being prepared with his case, and if he was was not prepared with his case, he had no business to come to Court, and take proceedings against any person. Mr. Mehta took it for granted, Mr. Hemming was prepared to bring forward his case at the earliest possible moment, when he applied for process, and the learned counsel resisted the application on that ground, that he must have been prepared to go on with his case, and it was absurd if Mr. Hemming said now he was not ready. Mr. Mehta asked that the application be refused, as it could not have been made with any *bona fides*, and besides no notice had been given to either side.

Mr. Hemming in reply said that when the adjournment last time was granted he had not been, as the learned counsel stated, quite prepared with the case. He was then only willing and anxious to give formal evidence for the convenience of Mr. Geary and Mr. Curwen, the editors respectively of the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India*, and that he was prepared to do now. His client had made every possible effort in the face of every possible difficulty to get the letter, and he was not in a position to give more than mere formal technical evidence by Mr. Geary and Mr. Curwen, proving publication. His client deserved the reasonable adjournment which he asked for.

The Magistrate said certainly, from what he had ascertained of the facts, he did not see any reason whatever for granting the adjournment at that stage. After some evidence had been given, Mr. Hemming might make any application he wished.

Mr. Hemming then asked leave to postpone his opening remarks on the ground that being not prepared to deal with the case, it would be useless for him to take up the time of the Court.

The Magistrate: I have no objection.

Mr. Jardine said he could scarcely understand the nature of Mr. Hemming's application. If Mr. Hemming wished to make any opening remarks, he must do so in the beginning, so that the defence might know what kind of case was to be brought against them. It was necessary for the cross-examination of witnesses, that Mr. Hemming should make his statement before calling evidence.

The Magistrate supposed that Mr. Hemming might open the case, if not, perhaps, as strongly or as fully as he himself might wish, yet sufficiently well for the purpose of the Court.

Mr. Hemming said he had arrayed in front of him two of the most able counsel of the Bar, and he was surprised that Mr. Jardine, with his known ability, should endeavour to take so small an advantage over a man of his (Mr. Hemming's) poor capabilities and compel him to make his statement when he had told the Court that he was not prepared to do so.

The Magistrate: I think all that Mr. Jardine wants is that you should give some sort of idea as to the general nature of the case.

Mr. Hemming said that his client was a poor man, and could not afford the luxury of engaging the services of counsel. But because he was a poor Hindu, he should not be deprived of the opportunity of putting his case before the Court as well as he possibly could. Mr. Hemming repeated that as he had not got sufficient materials before him, he would not be able to deal with the case in a way either creditable to himself, or advantageous to his client.

The Magistrate said that he had himself no objection.

Mr. Mehta was quite sure that Mr. Hemming was unnecessarily modest when he said he was not acquainted with the case, considering how well he knew it, and how much he had said about it. The learned counsel challenged Mr. Hemming to point out a single instance in which counsel was allowed to make his opening remarks in the middle of his case. Mr. Hemming must either make his remarks now on give them up altogether.

Mr. Hemming: That is ingenious.

Mr. Mehta: It is not a question of ingenuity.

Mr. Hemming said there was an assumption behind the learned counsel's argument, namely, that he ought necessarily to begin and go on with the case. He was willing to give the technical evidence in the matter, but asked that having thus made some progress with the case, he might be allowed to postpone his opening remarks.

The Magistrate said he had not the slightest doubt that counsel for the defence were perfectly right in their view of the practice. His Worship said that he would give Mr. Hemming every facility so far as it was in the power of the Court to do so, and that, although it would be a departure from the usage of the Court, he should be disposed to waive the objection, and allow Mr. Hemming to go on with the case, and postpone his remarks for the present.

Kursetjee Rastomjee, clerk to Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow and Hemming, gave formal evidence of the purchase of a copy of the *Bombay Gazette*, dated 20th June, containing the letter in question.

Mr. Grattan Geary was next called and examined by Mr. Hemming. He said: I am editor to the *Bombay Gazette*. I saw the letter produced (marked B) several days after the publication. I first saw it on receiving a certain letter from Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow and Hemming, about a week or ten days after Rukhmabai's letter was published.

Mr. Hemming: Will you tell us how, when and where you saw the letter?

Mr. Geary: I saw the MS. of the letter first in my office on receiving a letter from you.

Mr. Hemming: Was it on the 8th of July that you first saw it? That is the date of the letter?

Mr. Geary: It may have been.

Are you prepared to say "I had not seen it before the 8th"? I am.

Who, on the 8th July, handed you that letter, or from whom did you receive it?—Either from the sub-editor, the printer, or a sepoy.

Mr. Jardine: That is only a surmise on your part. You don't know?—No, I don't know from whom it came. I asked for the letter, and it came.

Mr. Hemming: When you want a letter, whom do you ask for it?—The person who is nearest. Either printer, sub-editor or the nearest sepoy.

What is the name of the sub-editor?—Mr. Williams.

What is the name of the printer?—There are several. If the Court wishes I will submit a list of the names of my printers. There is one named Darashah, another named Pinto. I don't know which was on duty.

Mr. Hemming: I see where this witness is going to. I fear I shall have to ask the Court to let me cross-examine him. He does not know anything at all about the matter!

Mr. Geary: I am here as a witness, and must ask the Court to protect me from an imputation of this kind.

Mr. Hemming: You are here as a witness and must answer my questions.

Mr. Geary: I am here as a witness to give evidence, but not to be insulted

The Magistrate (to Mr. Hemming): You have made an imputation, but I may tell you, the Court does not assent to it.

Mr. Hemming: I merely said it is quite clear where the witness is going.

The Magistrate: You had no right to say that.

Mr. Geary: I might tell the Court that I have several printers, but I do not know which was on duty when this letter was received. I don't exactly know from whom I received the letter, but I dare say it was from Mr. Williams.

Had you not previously to the 8th July seen in your paper a printed letter signed Rukhmabai?—I had.

I think the letter is dated the 21st June. Can you tell me when you first saw it?—On the day after its publication.

Do you know Harichandra Jadowji?—I do.

Is he, so far as you know, any relation, and what, if any, relation to Rukhmabai?—I have no personal knowledge; beyond repute I do not know.

Do you know him as a relation?—Yes, I believe he is her grandfather.

Mr. Jardine: That is only hearsay.

Mr. Hemming: No one knows the relationship of one to another but by repute. No one can say that any man is the son of his mother except one or two perhaps.

Mr. Mehta also objected to the question.

The Magistrate did not see why Mr. Geary should be called upon to answer the question.

Mr. Hemming then proceeded:—Have you ever seen Harichandra Jadowji?—I have.

When and last did you see him?—To-day.

Where?—Here in this Court.

When last before that?—I think yesterday.

When last before that?—Oh, I don't know; not for some time.

When did you first see him?—Some months since. Have you ever seen him with reference to that letter?—Yes, since its publication.

Did you see him with reference to its publication in your paper before its publication?—No.

Did you send a printed slip of the letter to the *Times of India*?—I did not.

Did you direct or authorise any one to do so?—I did not.

Mr. Jardine: That is irrelevant, and as Mr. Hemming says he does not know where the witness is going to, I do not know where Mr. Hemming is going to. I shall object to all irrelevant questions.

Is this your signature (handing in a letter)? Yes, it is.

Did Harichandra Jadowji see you within a week of the 29th June?—He may have been in the office within the time; I do not know definitely.

Will you kindly read that letter?—Yes.

Having read it, can you tell me whether Harichandra Jadowji ever asked you to insert his letter in your paper?—He did not.

In your letter to Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow and Hemming, you say the MS. was brought to the office by Rukhmabai's grandfather with the request that it might be inserted in your paper, and a slip of it sent to the *Times of India*. How do you know this?

Mr. Jardine: By hearsay only, I suppose; that cannot be evidence, and I must object to such questions being put.

Mr. Hemming: The witness is hostile, and I shall have to bring articles from the *Bombay Gazette* to prove this, and then ask to cross-examine him.

The Magistrate: There is no necessity for such an application yet.

Mr. Hemming: It is notorious that Mr. Geary is hostile to my client.

Mr. Mehta: Matters of notoriety are not matters for cross-examination.

The Magistrate: It has not yet appeared to the Court that Mr. Geary is a hostile witness. He has answered every question you have put to him.

Mr. Hemming (continuing his examination) asked: From whom and when did you get the information contained in the letter of the 8th July?

Mr. Mehta objected to the question. Any information from other people was but hearsay, besides not being relevant.

Mr. Jardine also objected. The letter alluded to by Mr. Hemming and its contents were not admissible.

Mr. Hemming: Mr. Geary is a very shrewd and able gentleman, and it is now time for me to apply, and I can argue if necessary, to cross-examine him.

The Magistrate: You may do so as to what are admissible facts, but upon hearsay it would be a waste of time.

Mr. Hemming: If I cross-examine him, I may refresh his memory upon one or two points.

The Magistrate: Any question you ask he will be ready to answer so long as it bears upon the facts; no doubt he will be quite willing to do so.

Mr. Hemming: If your Worship will carry your mind back for a moment to the facts which are already before the Court, you will see from the present state of the case that a link is wanted to complete the chain which by a technical difficulty we are unable to get at. There is nothing lacking so far as the merits are concerned. The witness says the letter was published in his paper; he also states that he did not see the original before it was published. Now, I submit, I am entitled to ask the gentleman who is editor, and who is primarily responsible, and who has discovered his responsibility, the questions I have, and to refresh his memory as in cross-examination. I am entitled to ask him these questions in order that I may discover the real writer of this letter. The difficulty I am in to get at the real writer here crops up, and impels me to make the application for permission to cross-examine the witness.

Mr. Jardine objected to such a course being pursued. If a witness were called presumably a friendly witness, who turned out to be hostile, he could understand the application. But considering the circumstances, and that Mr. Geary had answered every question put to him, he could not understand why such an application should be made, because the questions did not elicit the replies Mr. Hemming would like, did not justify it. And he would ask that the application be not granted.

Mr. Hemming: Section 145 of the Evidence Act empowers me to proceed in this manner.

Mr. Jardine: Section 145 has reference to cross-examination, not to evidence in chief.

Mr Hemming: Yes, and that clearly shows that I should have had an opportunity of preparing in this matter, when I should have been able to show that Mr. Geary is a hostile witness—necessarily a hostile witness. He has been summoned before the Court by the present complainant and I would refer to the notes in that case.

Mr. Mehta objected to the importation of any foreign matter into the case. The notes of another case had nothing to do with the bearing of that.

The Magistrate upheld the objection, remarking that Mr. Hemming assumed that he knew the circumstances of the case, which he did not.

Mr. Hemming: I wished to show that Mr. Geary has figured in another case as regards the present complainant, and that he is likely to be a hostile witness. It is unfortunate that your Worship did not hear the other case, when you would have been able now to judge of the position of this witness. He is not a witness giving evidence with an open mind.

The Magistrate: With an open mind? What do you mean?

Mr. Hemming: A witness giving evidence honestly.

Mr. Geary: I have a right, to claim the protection of the Court. Mr. Hemming imputes to me dishonesty as a witness—an imputation which is unwarrantable as it is impudent. Such imputation is a libel in itself, and if the Court will not protect me, as I hope it will, the law will do so. Mr. Hemming has no warrant for thus attacking me, except on the presumption that judging me by himself, he is safe in imputing to me dishonesty and a want of straightforwardness in my evidence, conscious doubtless that he would give dishonest evidence, if similarly situated.

Mr. Hemming: Mr. Geary mistakes me. The facts are so strange in themselves that it is not necessary to say that he does not come here with the intention of giving a perfectly open-minded account of the transaction. That a libellous letter has appeared is beyond dispute—

The Magistrate: Beyond dispute! That is the very point you are here to prove.

Mr. Hemming then repeated his view of the case, and remarked that Mr. Geary's mind was a perfect blank upon the matter, for which he was nominally responsible. He thought he was justified in making the application.

Mr. Mehta also objected to the application being granted.

Mr. Hemming: Well, in order to show further that Mr. Geary is hostile, I will ask him whether the present complainant did not bring an action against him, and succeeded in obtaining a compromise from him. This and his singular want of knowledge of the facts is sufficient basis for the application.

The Magistrate: You may address the question to him. But I cannot say he had been other but perfectly straightforward in his answers to the questions. Under section 154 the Court may exercise its discretion as to allowing cross-examination, and I refuse the application.

Mr. Hemming: Will you take a note of that, and state the grounds of the application—(1) his singular want of knowledge of the facts, and (2) the fact of him having been proceeded against in Mr. Hamilton's Court, and having apologised and handed in the letter?

The Magistrate: No, I will say on the ground of his *alleged* singular lack of knowledge and upon the grounds that he has already apologised and given up the manuscript.

Mr. Geary: It is as well that I should now repeat what I have before stated in Mr. Hamilton's Court, that so far from having given an apology, I distinctly declined to sign the apology drawn up by Mr. Hemming or to write one. I made no apology, but said that if I had by any inadvertence hurt the reputation of Narayen Dharmaji, I expressed my regret. And now for the third or fourth time in the Magistrate's Court, I declare that I never made an apology and that there was no apology.

Mr. Mehta suggested that the note be made in those words.

The Magistrate concurred.

Mr. Hemming said he was merely quoting Mr. Hamilton's note.

Mr. Geary: The word "apology" was inserted in Mr. Hamilton's note at Mr. Hemming's suggestion after I had left the Court. I did not know of its existence until I saw it in the report next day in my paper. I said that an apology would be neither dignified nor useful, therefore did not make one.

The note then was made to read that Mr. Hemming applied "On the ground of Mr. Geary's alleged singular want of knowledge, and on the ground that he had already been concerned in the case as defendant."

The Magistrate remarked that it must be clearly understood that Mr. Hemming has not proved his grounds. To his mind Mr. Geary has given his evidence fairly and straightforwardly.

Mr. Hemming (proceeding) to Mr. Geary: Did any one ever tell you that this MS. was brought into your office—

Mr. Jardine and Mr. Mehta objected, as the reply could not be evidence. It was at best but hearsay.

From whom did you hear it?

The opposing counsel again objected on the same grounds.

Do you know who brought this letter to your office?—Not of my own knowledge.

Did you authorise any one to publish this letter?—I have already answered the question in the negative.

Did you authorise or instruct any one to print this letter in your newspaper?—I did not.

When did you first know that a printed slip had been sent to the *Times of India* office?—When I received your letter.

Did you authorise any one to send this slip?—I did not; I have answered this question twice.

Will you look at that, please? Is it a slip printed in your office?—It may have been.

Did you authorise or direct any one to send this slip to the *Times of India*?

Mr. Mehta objected to the question being put so frequently.

The Magistrate: You have already asked the question; there is no necessity to repeat it so frequently.

Mr. Geary: I have twice answered the question in the negative.

Did you know at the time that a printed slip was sent to the *Times of India*?—I did not.

Who in your office has authority to print such a letter in your paper in your absence?—The sub-editor.

Besides Mr. Williams and yourself, is there any one else to authorise or direct the printing of such a letter?—Yes, the assistant editor, Mr. Bennett. It would be the usual course for one of them to direct the printing of the letter.

Do you think that any other than the usual course was adopted in this case?—I have no reason to think so.

Supposing an unusual course were adopted, who would be the next person?—I have given an answer. Perhaps the printer or the printer's devil.

Suppose the editorial staff was absent, who would take it in hand?—Perhaps the chief reporter, Mr. Plinston; but these questions are perfectly idle.

Have you ever received in your office, or has there been received in your office, any payment for the publication of a pamphlet containing the letter in question?—I am not aware of any.

It was reprinted in the form of a pamphlet—was it printed in your office?—The only knowledge I have upon that point is that a few days ago I saw a copy with the imprint of the *Bombay Gazette*.

This concluding Mr. Geary's evidence, Mr. Jardine and Mr. Mehta having signified that they did not wish to cross-examine him,

Mr. Geary, addressing the Bench, said: I ask whether it would not be well to add to the note made by the Court, the Court's opinion that the questions put to me were answered fairly and straightforwardly, considering that a distinct imputation was made against me twice, with some grossness.

The Magistrate: Yes, I certainly will put it on record.

Mr. Henry Curwen, editor of the *Times of India*, said: I was asked to insert the letter by Harichandra Jadowji, who had seen me personally. I do not know from my own knowledge how the letter came to be printed. Mr. Harichandra came to my office and asked me to insert the letter. I asked him where the original manuscript was, when he told me it was elsewhere. I declined at first to insert the letter, because I thought it discourteous of him not to have brought me the manuscript. He said that he could send us a proof, and he urged me to insert the letter, because the letter from Dadaji had appeared already in our columns. He further offered to have the original manuscript copied, and give me a duplicate of it. I scarcely thought it necessary to give him the trouble, and told him that if I got a proof, I would probably insert it. He told me that the proof was to come from the *Bombay Gazette*. After Mr. Harichandra had left I gave certain instructions to the sub-editor.

Where was this proof to come from?

Mr. Mehta, who had already objected several times to Mr. Hemming repeating the same questions, here rose and said the question had already been answered by the witness. The learned counsel did not see why the time of the Court should thus be allowed to be wasted.

The Magistrate: Yes, the answer is already given, and it is on the notes.

Mr. Hemming was going to repeat the question, when it was again objected to by Mr. Mehta.

The Magistrate said that the answer was already on the notes, but that Mr. Hemming had probably forgotten the fact.

Mr. Hemming said that if he had forgotten it, it was on account of the interruptions to which he had been subjected.

Mr. Mehta: I must ask the Court to say that he has never been interrupted without good and sufficient reason. I say the remarks of Mr. Hemming are most unjustifiable and improper.

Mr. Hemming: If the learned counsel has done, I may be allowed to proceed. It is very unfair that I should be interrupted. Mr. Hemming again substantially repeated his question, and Mr. Mehta again objected on the ground that Mr. Hemming was unnecessarily taking up the time of the Court. The objection was allowed.

Mr. Curwen's examination continued: I made inquiries as to how the proof in this particular case had come to our office and who had brought it, but I found that nobody knew about it. The proof, according to the general practice, would go straight to the head printer, who generally received his instructions beforehand from the sub-editor.

What is your printer's name?—Ardesheer.

Mr. Jardine: I take objection to questions like these. They are utterly irrelevant.

The Magistrate agreed with Mr. Jardine about the irrelevancy of these questions.

Mr. Hemming said that he had the necessity of some of these questions; the necessity might be ultimately discovered.

Mr. Curwen's evidence having been concluded, Mr. Hemming again asked for a postponement. The application was opposed by Mr. Mehta and Mr. Jardine.

The Magistrate said that he was anxious in every way to be strictly fair. But he thought he had already strained the rules of procedure in Mr. Hemming's favour to the extent of allowing him to defer his opening address till the next occasion. His Worship did not see the slightest reason why the complainant should not be put in the box.

Mr. Hemming: Will your Worship make a note that I objected to proceed on the ground that I had the letter only the day previous?

The Magistrate: Certainly, I will.

When the Court re-assembled after tiffin, Mr. Hemming called the Magistrate's attention to the fact that one of the defendants, Rukhmabai, was not in Court, and he asked whether some express privilege or leave had been given to her for her absence. Mr. Hemming added that he would put this forward as another reason for his application for an adjournment.

Mr. Jardine said that Rukhmabai was down below, and would come up in a moment, if her presence were required.

Rukhmabai was then called up, and remained in the Court during the further progress of the case.

Narayen Dharmaji, the uncle of Dadaji, was next called. He said: Dadaji has been living with me for the last five or six years. I do not know English, but I was told that a letter purporting to be from Rukhmabai had appeared in the English papers. I have not seen its translation in any of the vernacular papers. It is not true, as stated in the letter, that my surroundings are in any way objectionable.

Since Dadaji has come to live with you, has he been living a wild and reckless life?—No, he has been behaving well.

This letter states that you keep a mistress—is that true? No, it is not. I have a wife and two sons.

Is any woman living in your house, besides your wife?—Yes; her name is Chinnama. She has been living in my house since the birth of my first child. After the death of my first child, Chinnama went to her native country and on her return I re-engaged her in my service as a nurse.

In what state was your wife at this time?—She was sick with fever.

Did anything happen while she was so sick?—No, nothing.

Did your wife ever fall or jump into a well at this time?—I don't know. About 12 years ago I heard she fell into a well, but I do not know how it was, as I was out at Coorla.

What time did you return?—At about 8-30 p.m. that day.

What effect had the fever on your wife's mind?—She became light-headed, and used to talk incoherently, and Chinnama was kept to look after her.

What position had this woman whom you say used to look after your wife?—She was a servant, and was paid for her labour.

The Magistrate: What was her caste?

Witness: She was a Camatee by caste.

Mr. Hemming: Was she ever your mistress, as it is stated in this letter, since you first employed her till now?—No.

Did any one nurse your wife when your second son was born?—Yes, Chinnama did.

What is Chinnama's present state of health?—She is better now, but five or six years ago she was attacked with paralysis.

Is she your servant now?—No.

The Magistrate: Since when has she no longer been your servant?

Witness: For the last two years. She was not my servant when my eldest son was 2 years and 6 months old.

Mr. Hemming: If she is not your servant now, why is she living in your house?—Out of charity, I have been keeping her. She lives in a small house in the rear of my house, and I charge her no rent. She earns her own livelihood by making and selling cigarettes, and is very poor.

Under what circumstances did she leave your service when your son became 2 years and 6 months?—Because I no longer required her services.

Has your wife raised any objection to this woman living in the house?

Mr. Jardine objected to the question, and the Court disallowed it.

Mr. Hemming: Had you and your wife any quarrel about this woman?—Never.

Do your caste-fellows visit you and you visit them?—Yes, and my wife is also received on the footing of ordinary Hindoo ladies.

Now I put it to you generally, are the statements in the letter with regard to your surroundings being objectionable, &c., true or false?—They are false.

Have you ever seen your wife quarrelling with this woman?—No, never.

Did Rukhmabai object to you and your relations?—No; she said when we went to invite her to the house that she would like to live independently with her husband. This was after the marriage, which I believe took place about 12 years ago.

When the marriage took place, was this woman living in your house?—Yes.

Where did Dadaji's marriage take place?—In a vacant house belonging to a friend.

Was this woman living in your house openly or secretly?—Openly; she has been living in the house for years.

Was Chinnama present at the marriage?—She was present at the ceremony, and so were Rukhmabai's relations.

At that time were any objections taken to Dadaji as Rukhmabai's husband on your account or on account of this woman?—No, nor on any other account.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jardine: Now, this Camatee woman was employed in your *kurkhana*?—Yes.

She was one of the women who beat *chunam* (mortar)?—Yes.

She had a husband living at the time?—I don't know.

Will you swear that?—Yes.

Will you also swear that you do not believe she had a husband?—I did not know she had a husband.

And she lived in the quarter of the town known as Camattecopoora?—Yes.

You took this woman in 20 years ago?—I don't know. I kept no note of it.

Your son was born in 1867, the 4th of May?—I don't know.

You brought her in immediately after his birth?—Yes.

You paid her wages?—Yes, Rs. 2 a month, and her

MILITARY NEWS.

THE necessary preliminary inquiries having been made regarding the general arrangements and cost of the proposed Cavalry Camps of Exercise to be held next cold weather, orders will shortly issue sanctioning the manœuvres. There will be some nine Cavalry regiments assembled at Lawrencepore and Neemuch, respectively, with a due proportion of Horse Artillery.

COURT MARTIAL.—At a District Court Martial held at Kamptee on the 23rd July 1887, Private William Grosvenor, 2nd Battalion The Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regiment, was arraigned upon the following charges :—(1) Disobeying a lawful command given by his superior officer in that he at Kamptee, on the 10th July 1887, did not keep quiet when ordered to do so by Lance Corporal Walker of the same regiment, his superior officer. (2) Striking his superior officer being in the execution of his office in that he at Kamptee, on the date mentioned above, struck with his clenched first in the face No. 888 Lance Corporal George Barnard, 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, the said Lance Corporal George Barnard being his superior officer and being in the execution of his office. (3) Breaking out of barracks in that he at Kamptee, on 10th July 1887, at about 9-30 p.m., quitted barracks without permission and remained so absent until 10-20 p.m. the same date. The Court having found the prisoner guilty of all the charges, sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labour for six calendar months. The finding and sentence was confirmed by Brigadier-General H. Bengough, Commanding Nagpore Force.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, August 9.—The barometer has risen in Northern and fallen in Central and Southern India. The changes are small, except in Assam and the Punjab, where the pressure has increased rapidly, and Sind, where it has fallen considerably. The general distribution of pressure is however unchanged. Pressure is above the average in Western and Southern India, and below it in Northern India. The deficiency exceeds a tenth of an inch in West Punjab and Sind. The winds are steadily increasing in strength on the West Coaste, and both the monsoon currents are above their average force. The Bombay current is giving westerly winds over all India, except Behar, Bengal, Assam and Burma. General rain fell in Northern India yesterday. It was very heavy in North Punjab, the Eastern Districts and the N.-W. P. Showers fell at the majority of stations in Western and Central India, but the amounts recorded were generally small. The most important rainfalls yesterday were:—Allahabad, 7 inches; Mussoorie, 5 inches; Lucknow, Murree and Rawulpindi, 4 inches; Fyzabad, Mirzapur, Darjeeing and Akyab, 3 inches; Gya, Benares, Sialkot, Ranikhet, Dinagepore and Mozufferpore, 2 inches. Many stations in Northern India report falls between one and two inches.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE FUND.

THE Committee acknowledge the receipt of the following further subscription paid into the Bank of Bombay to the above Fund :—

Already acknowledged	Rs.	3,904	12 6
Mr. Frederick Hill and family of London, through Mr. B. M. Malabari ...		30	0 0
	Rs.	3,934	12 6

THE CONNAUGHT LIFE BOAT.

MESSRS KING KING, AND CO. have received the following subscriptions to the credit of Her Royal Highness "The Duchess of Connaught Life Boat Fund" :—

Formerly acknowledged	Rs.	2,984	11 0
Mr. R. B. Casinath Narayen Bhangaumker	,,	10	0 0
A. G.	,,	5	0 0
Mr. Bubnath Chakrabati	,,	10	0 0
Total	Rs.	2,959	11 0

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba	
	In. cts.		In. cts.		In. cts.		In. cts.	
Previously registered.	61	74	61	85	58	23	58	2
Aug. 9, Tuesday	0	3	0	23	0	15	0	2
,, 10, Wednesday...	1	52	1	64	1	27	...	...
Total...	63	29	63	72	59	65	58	4
Total corresponding date of last year ...	77	18	82	93	78	85	80	47

RAINFALL ON THE G.I.P.R. LINE.

WE are indebted to the Agent, G.I.P. Railway, for the following table of rainfall at stations along that line up to the week ending the 5th August :—

	In. cts.			In. cts.	
Jabalpur	47	61	Nasik	14	97
Sohagpur	36	76	Deolali	15	28
Raver	18	37	Ghoti	72	55
Nimbora	16	93	Nargaon	25	30
Bhadli	13	35	Warrangaon	20	10
Jalgaon	25	32	Hudgi	11	46
Sirsa I	20	5	Mohol	12	38
Mhasawud	23	74	Madha	8	44
Maheji	30	7	Barsi Road	6	60
Pachora	24	40	Keim	11	68
Kasgaon	17	98	Jehur	6	1
Naldongri	19	39	Powalwari	2	92
Chalisgaon	20	51	Dixal	4	27
Nandgaon	12	88	Lanowli	128	84
Manmad	14	18	Dhond	4	99
Lasalgaon	12	65	Talegaon	34	97
Kherwadi	11	79			

RAINFALL ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

WE are indebted to the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the following table of rainfall at stations along that line up to the week ending the 8th August :—

	In. cts.			In. cts.	
Bandora	73	67	Baroda	34	70
Panjoo	67	97	Mehmudabad	28	94
Valsurna	45	57	Ahmedabad	24	79
Palghur	46	65	Viramvam	24	60
Ghoiwad	58	92	Wadhwan	17	84
Dahnau	65	11	Dabhoe	37	40
Bulsar	66	32	Sevalia	30	30
Nausari	65	98	Godhra	32	91
Surat	39	34	Kharaghoda	10	13
Broach	32	45	Kim	34	64

BENGAL.

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended the 30th of July there were 1,891 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 22·7 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 181 deaths, and the death-rate was 21·8 per thousand. There were no deaths from small-pox, 16 from cholera, 59 from fevers, 25 from tetanus, and 3 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified :—3 Non-Asiatics, 12 Mixed Races, 112 Hindus, 16 Mohamedans, and 2 other races. The Health Officer adds the following remarks :—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 30th July was 189, against 181 and 157 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 16. There were 16 deaths from cholera, against 19 and 22 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by one. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 59 and 12 respectively, against 50 and 15 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 22·7 per mille per annum, against 23·3, the mean of the last five years.

LICENCES IN BENGAL.—During the year 115 certificates were granted for hotels and shops for the sale of exciseable articles in the town, and 39 in the suburbs. Besides the above, licenses for 55 native eating-houses in the town and 14 in the suburbs were granted. By the regulation of 1866, these places are allowed to keep open from 5 A.M. to 10 P.M., but the Commissioner of Police recently advised that they should be allowed to keep open till 2 A.M. Sir Rivers Thompson, who was then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, while according his sanction, questioned the necessity of such a measure, and asked if there were really any reason why eating-houses and hotels should be kept open so late at night. Sir Steuart Bayley has also taken the matter up, and requested the Commissioner to report on it. It is said that the duties of policemen are seriously enhanced by their being kept up so long, and that premises licensed as hotels are frequently converted into drinking saloons and dancing halls in which a good deal of disorder prevails. If that is so, a little purging might be attempted with very beneficial results. Moreover, it would be well to ascertain, if possible, how far there is any tolerated irregularity in these cases. According to revelations that are being made at Home in a now notorious case, it is clear that the guardians of public order are not an immaculate race of beings, and cases have been known here where "consideration like an angel comes," but not unfrequently in the service of the devil.—*Indian Daily News.*

MADRAS.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.—H. E. the Governor held a levee on Aug. 6 at Anantpur in the Munro Cutcherry. Replying to four addresses that were delivered to him there, he said he was pleased to stand on the classic ground associated with the memory of that great man whose example Indian administrators would do well to follow. He promised to consider the Bukkachirla irrigation project, knowing that not only railroads but water was needed. He said that he hoped that the forest rules would be worked prudently, and that the people would learn the real objects of the Government in making the reservations. He hoped that the price of salt had been raised from temporary and local causes only. H. E. afterwards visited the High School, the hospital, and the new buildings for the Jubilee Park. He returned to Gooty on the 6th and left for Kurnool on the 8th. On the 9th he ascended the Fort hill, and visited the tombs of Munro and Robertson.

BHOWNUGGUR-GONDAL RAILWAY.

RETURN of rainfall as registered up to 6 a.m. on 8th August 1887 :—

	In. cts.			In. cts.	
Ghadechi	19	27	Chuda	16	91
Songad	16	20	Chital	17	95
Dhola	21	6	Jetpur	19	24

THE INDIAN PRINCES IN LONDON.

A CORRESPONDENT thus writes to the London *Echo*, regarding the grievances of the native Princes in London :—

My Rajah decided to come to England, and after arranging the necessary preliminaries with the supreme authorities in India, and obtaining leave to pay the visit, he was informed that a political officer would accompany the party, chiefly with the object of protecting him from the rapacious English traders who fattened on Rajahs, as well as to give him advice and assistance regarding points of Court and other etiquette. My Rajah speaks English well, has been much among Englishmen, and has little or nothing to learn regarding etiquette, yet he is compelled to have in constant attendance a stranger, and in reality a spy on all his actions. Worse, and this is one of the main points of complaint, the moment that the appointment was confirmed on the stranger, his relations and friends in England wrote, offering—of course, without any charge or fee—to undertake the agency in England of the party to purchase horses, carriages, harness, and provide the many articles which would be required during their stay. In this case Captain Softplank, the son of distinguished parents, and sometime a sporting guest of my Rajah, offered to be the kind friend, and as the political officer, and really the master of the show, was agreeable, the distinguished, but somewhat needy Captain scored, and like a good trader, arranged with the firms the little questions connected with commission, which as an officer in active service, and a late guest of the Rajah, he was not above accepting, it being quite the fashion now for officers and Government officials to turn an honest penny in competition with these extortionate traders who milk the Rajah. My Rajah was helpless—he has to pay the piper, and accept the articles which, he is sharp enough to understand, might, if purchased in another manner, have been of better value.

The Rajahs have still another complaint. They cannot make any purchases, however small, without the knowledge, and generally the interference, of the political officer in charge. They see novel and useful articles, which they fancy or need; and if they purchase, a mild but unmistakeable lecture follows. If they express a wish to buy, the wet blanket is at once cast on the proposal. But the relative or friend gets due notice of the want, and stepping in while the water is troubled, carries off the blessing, *alias* commission. It is a most scandalous proceeding; but this is exactly what is taking place under the very noses of the officials at the India Office, and bringing the name of Englishmen into disrepute with those, whose good-will and co-operation is being sought more than ever. From what has come under my own personal notice, I can confidently assert that quite a fourth of the income of the native chiefs in India, directly or indirectly, finds its way into the pockets of Englishmen, and not an inconsiderable portion of the amount is considered legitimate loot by the officers of the Army in India, who, spending double their pay, must naturally seek some method of recruiting, safer and less expensive than that furnished by the native money-lenders.

"Presents the Civil Servants must not take; but they often have wives, and the army officers can always fall back, when chance offers, on their commissions.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE UNIONIST FRANKENSTEIN.

ON July 20, the Home papers delivered themselves with considerable frankness on the political situation which results from the dependence of a Conservative Government on the support of a section of the Liberal party which though Unionist is still Liberal, and in some of its elements more Radical than those Liberals who are led by Mr. Gladstone; *i.e.*, Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Jesse Collings subscribed to the "Radical Programme," the first flank of which is disestablishment, while Mr. Gladstone postponed that question to the "dim and distant future." The condition of things was that inevitably followed when a Conservative Cabinet depends for its existence on Liberals, many of whom are "advanced," is thus animadverted on by the leading papers, Conservative and Liberal :—

Times (Ministerial) :—Certain modifications of the Land Bill, designed to meet the case of tenants seriously affected by the fall of prices that has taken place since the judicial rents were fixed, had been urgently demanded by the Liberal Unionists. In conceding them the Government have probably been moved less by fear that their allies might desert them at a critical moment than by a perception of the importance of doing nothing to weaken the position of the Liberal Unionists, and with it the value of their alliance.

Standard (Conservative) :—No doubt a certain amount of contemptuous criticism will be addressed to the Government on account of its admitted desire to avoid anything that may give ground of offence to the Liberal Unionists. But the Cabinet and the Conservative party can well afford to treat all such observations with good-humoured indifference. It is the very essence, the very kernel, so to speak, of the situation, that the Government and the Liberal Unionists should be continually indulging in the performance popularly known as "give and take." There is no mystery in the matter. It is an open secret that though they have agreed to act frankly and cordially together for the defence of the Union, and for the exclusion of Mr. Gladstone and the Separatists from office so long as those persons persist in designs incompatible with its preservation, there are points on which the two parties to the agreement do not see absolutely "eye to eye." Moreover, it is equally well known that cohesion among the Liberal Unionists themselves can be preserved only by the constant working of the well recognised principle of compromise. It is so with all bodies of men. There is nothing peculiar or exceptional in it. If the Liberal Unionists were to-morrow to decide to amalgamate themselves completely with the party now in power, the same slight differences of view would still exist, only they would be less heard of. So long as the Liberal Unionists persist in their resolve to maintain for themselves a separate and distinctive party existence, it is inevitable that there should be a little more friction between them and the front Ministerial bench than would be the case if they formed a portion of the Conservative party, or if the Conservative party were merged in Liberal Unionism. But those persons who, upon this most natural and necessary circumstance, found a hope that the Conservatives and the Liberal Unionists will shortly go apart are cherishing an illusion calculated to entail on them bitter disappointment.

Daily News (Liberal) :—It is honorably characteristic of Lord Salisbury that he does not pretend to have made these concessions out of regard for the interests or the prosperity of the Irish tenants. He gives way, sorely against his will, for fear of Parlimentary consequences to himself and his Cabinet. But, on the other hand, we cannot help feeling for Colonel Saunderson and Lord Kilmorey in their impassioned protest against the Prime Minister's proposals. The Government have betrayed the Irish landlords, as they have betrayed every other class which confided in them, all for the sake of the "Union" and their own places. Colonel Saunderson not unnaturally considers that too high a price is being paid for the support of the Dissentient Liberals, who, as he bluntly puts it, dare not desert the Government. Mr. Chaplin declared that he would never vote for a revision of judicial rents, but was partially pacified by Lord Salisbury's assurance that the landlords will be compensated. We should like to see even the present House of Commons granting public money for such a purpose. Mr. Goschen, who vindicated his consistency from the general language of his speech on Saturday, and wisely said nothing about the particular arguments in his speech on Thursday, moved the Ulster Conservatives to ironical laughter by predicting a reduction in judicial rents of fifteen or twenty per cent. Mr. Goschen has evidently fallen into Mr. Chamberlain's absurd error, already exposed by Mr. Dillon, and imagines that a fall of eighteen per cent. in agricultural prices may always be compensated by a corresponding allowance from the landlord.

Daily Chronicle (Unionist) :—If Lord Salisbury took Colonel Saunderson's advice, and refused to listen to Mr. Russell, he would practically throw the farmers of Tyrone and the other counties of Ireland into the arms of the Home Rulers. The situation is one of much difficulty. Interference with contracts is only justifiable in very exceptional circumstances; but it seems that there is justification for Lord Salisbury's proposal to sanction a moderate and temporary interference with certain judicial rents in Ireland.

St. James's Gazette (Conservative) :—All the changes which are now to be introduced into the measure were matters of discussion in the street before the Bill was sent to the House of Commons; would it not have been better if the Government had come to conclusions with the Liberal Unionists at that stage, with the result of announcing amendments when the Bill was introduced, instead of first asserting their own principles, then being forced to a halt, and then coming forward with such a proclamation of weakness as was yesterday delivered at the Carlton Club? Was not the mind of the Liberal Unionists known? If not, was it good management not to ascertain in time where the Liberal Unionists were sure to support the Bill, with what points of it they were discontented, and where opposition or condemnation was to be expected? Of course it may be that the Liberal Unionists have only discovered their own objections to the Bill since Monday week; and if so, these criticisms of ours go for nothing of course. But there is no intimation to this effect in Lord Salisbury's speech; and if the objection of the Liberal Unionists to the Bill, or their wish to alter it is so strong as to endanger the very existence of the Government they are allied with, it does not seem at all likely to be the sudden growth of a week. At present, then, we are forced to the conclusion that from want of forethought, from mere want of management, the Government and the whole Unionist party have been appreciably weakened.

Pall Mall Gazette (Liberal) :—If there was one thing which the Government declared that it would never do it was to cut down judicial rents. Anything but that, said Mr. Goschen: don't ask for that. And so said they all. Their Land Bill differed from Mr. Parnell's Land Bill chiefly in this, that Mr. Parnell would take 20 per cent. off judicial rents, whereas they would insist upon their being paid in full. This was their Ark of the Covenant, and woe be to the profane Uzzah, be he Liberal or Unionist, who put forth his hand to touch the sacred shrine. And now! All these valorous declarations have gone by the board. It is exactly as we predicted it would be. We said last week that the course of the Government would be entirely governed by the by-elections. Whether they would revise their declarations about revising Irish rents depended upon whether the elections showed they had lost their hold upon the constituencies. That is just what the bye-elections have shown: Ministers have capitulated accordingly. Never was there a more abject surrender. Hardly had they learned the result of Basingstoke than up went the white flag, and the next moment, to the wrath of Colonel Saunderson, the Irish landlords were thrown to the wolves. Irish rents fixed before 1886 have to be cut down 15 to 20 per cent. all round for two years. Then they have to be restored to the old figure. *O sancta simplicitas!* This is almost in terms the precise demand which Mr. Parnell made in conversation with the present writer as far back as last Christmas, "The time has come," said Mr. Parnell, "when there must be another slice off judicial rents. They are too high." "By how much?" "By at least 20 per cent." So said Mr. Parnell last Christmas, and now just pass midsummer Lord Salisbury says the same!

Dublin Express (Irish Conservative) :—There is much arising out of recent events which may fairly induce the Conservatives to pause and consider whether the party are not paying too high a price for Liberal Unionist support. We certainly think the principles and mutual interests which bind the two parties together ought not to be of such a nature as to enable the smaller section absolutely to dictate to the majority. In the present case this is clearly what has taken place.

IS PRANZINI THE MURDERER OF MME. SKOBELEFF?

AN extraordinary suggestion has been made that Pranzini, a man who was sentenced to death last week in Paris for murder, may actually have been the assassin of Mme. Skobeleff, the mother of the famous Russian generals. *La France* prints the following communication from one who had long lived in Russia :—

"Pranzini said he brought back 3,000 frs. from Central Asia, and that he made his last caravan journey there after she was with Skobeleff. Now, in 1879, Mme. Skobeleff went to Bulgaria. As she was returning to Russia she was murdered in a post-chaise. I was then in Russia, and heard that the murderer was an interpreter, who spoke four or five languages. The head of the unfortunate lady was almost severed from her body. All her money and a casket of jewels disappeared. The assassin has never since been heard of. Could he be Pranzini?"

When Skobeleff was last here I show him nearly every morning, and he used to walk up and down the room telling me of adventures, dreams, presentiments, and curious coincidences that had a large share in directing his singularly brilliant career. I one day asked him whether his mother, whose memory he seemed to worship, really was ambitious of obtaining for him the Crown of Bulgaria. He said that she was: but that it was a mere maternal whim, because he could never be anything but a Russian, and would have only gone to Sofia as a Viceroy of the Czar. This brought the conversation round to the murder of Mme. Skobeleff.

The General, hardly able to speak from emotion, said, "It was my fault that she was murdered. There was a wretch in my intelligence department whom I urged her to take, against her better judgement, as courier, interpreter, and secretary. He had made himself very useful to me. He once stole money from me, was detected, and became so penitent that I forgave him. He also won my pity by saying that his mother was in poverty, and that he had robbed me to aid her. On subsequent occasions he risked his life to get me information."

I did not ask Skobeleff any further question, the subject being a painful one; but he said that his mother's flesh crept when her future assassin was introduced to her, and that he so got round her that the last letter she wrote her son was to thank him for having given her such a useful assistant.

A MILITARY MASSACRE.

IN the *London Gazette* of July 15 no fewer than fifty-six commanding officers of cavalry and infantry regiments were, in accordance with the terms under which they received their appointments, compelled to retire from their regiments. This very large number of colonels retired is one of the results of the reorganisation of the army which took place in 1881. In the days before the abolition of purchase in the army, there was but one lieutenant-colonel in a regiment, and he was the commanding officer. There were no rules as to the length of time for which an officer could hold the command, and when he once obtained the position he kept it virtually as long as it suited him. Those were the days of long service in all ranks, and a good commanding officer was the father of the regiment, and his influence was such that his name and his example were remembered for many years after his retirement from the regiment had actually taken place. On the abolition of purchase in 1871 it was determined that no commanding officer should hold that position for more than five years, at the end of which time it should be optional with him whether he would retire on a pension or be placed on half-pay with the hope of being re-employed on the staff or in any other suitable rank, and in course of time receiving further promotion in the rank of general officer.

Mr. Childers, who was appointed Secretary of State for War in Mr. Gladstone's Ministry of 1880, determined upon a reorganisation of the army in 1881, and again the tenure of regimental commands underwent a change. A second lieutenant-colonel was appointed to each regiment junior to the lieutenant-colonel commanding, and the Royal Warrant, which took effects from July 1, 1881, restricted the time during which a lieutenant-colonel should be in command to four years, and not even that, if the officer in question had been a second lieutenant-colonel and lieutenant-colonel commanding for a period of six years altogether before completing a full four years in command. Of course no officer could be caught by the six years portion of this new rule for six years from the date of its institution, and the batch of retirements gazetted last night are the first fruits of that arrangement. Such a batch of retirements of officers commanding regiments will, however, never occur again from the same cause, for the article of the Royal Warrant giving a second lieutenant-colonel to each regiment in addition to the commanding officer has already been cancelled.

The reason for this return to the old system is that as every lieutenant-colonel was, after four year's service as such, entitled to the rank of colonel, the colonels' list has become so choked with officers, for whom it is impossible to find appointments, that the inevitable result has been the compulsory retirement, on account of non-employment, of these officers on a pension of 420l. a year, with a consequent enormous increasing of the non-effective vote. In spite of this state of affairs, which is well known to the officers of the army, the hope of employment still seems to reign supreme in the breasts of those colonels who have just been retired, for of the fifty-six in the *Gazette* only four have taken the retired pay to which they are entitled, the rest preferring apparently the much lower rate of half-pay for the present, while they cherish the hope of re-employment before the time arrives when they will be compelled to accept the same pension as that to which they are now entitled, after being for five years unemployed.

This alone proves to demonstration the necessity for a large reduction in the colonel's list, and it is a strange Nemesis on Liberal statesmen that the extravagant methods instituted and developed under their regime have now to be reformed and an economical scheme devised by their Conservative successors, against whose extravagance it was a favourite Liberal device, in a not very remote past, to inveigh on every possible occasion with all the force of oratory and invective of which they were capable.—*Morning Post.*

THE LATE SIR HARRY PARKES.

SIR RUTHERFORD ALCOCK has unveiled, in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral, a bust of the late Sir Harry Smith Parkes, British Minister in Japan and China. He said that for nearly forty years Sir Harry had served his country in China, Japan, Siam, the Corea, and other Eastern countries, and that throughout he had always shown the most fearless courage and the greatest firmness in the most trying circumstances. His service had been fully recognized by the Government and he hoped the memorial there erected would be a permanent record for future generations of the respect due to the public services and the high sense of duty of their late friend.

CONTINENTAL NAVIES.

THE Greek Government has recently ordered three ironclads from French firms. Two of these ironclads will be built by the Forges et Chantiers de la Mediterranee, at La Segne, and the third will be constructed at the Ateliers et Chantiers de la Loire at Saint-Nazaire. Another large Russian ironclad, named the *Sinope*, has been launched at Sebastopol. All the iron and steel employed in the building of this vessel were furnished by a Russian Company, but the armour plates were ordered from a Sheffield firm. The Sinope is fitted with two screws and engines capable of working up to 12,6000 horse-power indicated. The length of the Sinope is 344 feet; she is, accordingly, the largest ironclad yet built upon the shores of the Black Sea. She is fitted with six guns, of 12·20 inches; seven guns of 6·08 inches, and 14 Hotchkiss guns. The Forges et Chantiers de la Mediterranee have just obtained a contract for two ironclads of the *Pelayo* type from the Spanish Government; they have also two cruisers on hand for Japan.

EXCESSIVE HEAT IN AMERICA.

SATURDAY, July 16, was a day of unusual and extreme heat throughout the United States to the east of the Mississippi River and south of the lakes. Over this vast area the temperature registered was 90 deg. or upwards, and on Sunday the heat in a portion of the region indicated seems to have reached a climax. The following figures showing the temperatures recorded and the number of deaths from heat at certain points are among those reported by telegraph :—Pittsburg, 101 deg., six deaths; Washington, 99 deg., two deaths; Baltimore, 99 deg., six deaths; Pekin (Illinois), 103 deg. (all day), four deaths; Joliet (Illinois), 113 deg. (at Joliet fourteen convicts in the penitentiary were struck down and two died); St. Louis, 107 deg., 100 cases of sunstroke, seventeen deaths; Louisville, 99½ deg., eight deaths; Chicago, 102 deg., eighteen deaths. The temperature fell 30 deg., and relieved the people of Chicago on Monday, after a storm. At Cincinnati on Sunday forty-eight cases of sunstroke were reported, and eighteen deaths, the thermometer standing at 100 and up to 104. At Wheeling, West Virginia, the temperature reached 104 deg., and two deaths occurred. At Louisville, Kentucky, there were fourteen cases of sunstroke, eight being fatal. Here in Philadelphia it is reported that Saturday was the hottest day known (with one exception, in 1876) for thirty years. The thermometer reached 100½ deg.; and since Saturday morning fifty cases of prostration from heat have occurred, with thirty-five deaths. On Sunday the thermometer stood at 101 deg. at 3 P.M. The excessive heat continued on Monday, when the following records were reported :—Washington, 102 deg. (in the shade), 6 deaths; Richmond, 100 deg. to 106 deg, 12 deaths (in two days); Louisville, 100 deg., 4 deaths; Pittsburg, 95 deg., 23 deaths. In Philadelphia the maximum heat recorded was 94 deg. in the shade, and of 63 persons prostrated 42 died. A cool wave has now arrived, and is reducing the temperature greatly on the Atlantic coast and in its vicinity. This wave was preceded by destructive storms.

The *Daily News's* New York correspondent says :—Seventy per cent. of the deaths are of children under five. There has been an enormous outflow of people to cooler districts, near and remote. The railways are crowded, and the steamboats on the rivers and the bay are packed every trip far beyond the point of safety. The hotels at Coney Island, Rockaway, and other near resorts in New Jersey and Long Island are thronged. All who can do so hurry away from the city. In the more densely populated quarters the tenement house-roofs are converted into bed-rooms. Everywhere there is inconceivable discomfort, when not actual suffering, among the poor. The better classes have abandoned the traditions of costume. Hundreds of men are going about the streets with coats and waistcoats over their arms, carrying their hats in their hands, and mopping their brows. The comparatively airy trains on the elevated railway are a great relief for urban travellers.

ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN MADRAS.

Head-Quarters, Ootacamund, 5th August 1887.

Willkinson, Captain F A—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Captain F A Wilkinson, Royal Fusiliers, is directed to proceed to Egypt, to join the 1st Battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

Murphy, Captain F J, No. 4 Battery 1st Brigade North Irish Division Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Wellington to Madras, to rejoin his battery for duty.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

2nd Regiment Madras Infantry.

Adams, Surgeon C, Indian Medical Department, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Boath on Field Service.

26th Regiment Madras Infantry.—Colonel C. C. Hewetson, Second-in-Command, and officiating commandant, to be commandant, vice Colonel D W Williams, who vacates on attaining Colonel's allowances. Dated 1st August 1887.

Lieutenant-Colonel L F Campbell, Wing Commander and Officiating Second-in Command, to be Second-in-Command, vice Colonel Hewetson promoted.

Major S E Rolland, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander, vice, Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell promoted; remaining seconded for service on the Staff.

Lieutenant W H W Mercer, Wing Officer (sub pro tem), to be Wing Officer, vice Major Rolland promoted.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following postings :—

Medical Staff—Surgeon-Major A. Minto, M.B., who has returned from Upper Burma, to be Senior medical Officer of the Station Hospital, Poonamallee.

Flanagan, Surgeon H E B, doing general duty, Eastern District, now at Poonamallee, to do duty Station Hospital, Bangalore.

Nunnerly, Surgeon P J B, who has returned from Upper Burma, to do duty Station Hospital, Poonamallee.

Indian Medical Department.

Roberts, Brigade-Surgeon W H, MD, who has returned from service in Burma, to do general duty Eastern District.

The following order is confirmed :—

28th July 1887.—

By the Officer Commanding Royal Artillery Bangalore Division, appointing Riding Master J Wilken, Royal Horse Artillery, to officiate as adjutant Royal Artillery, Bangalore Division, (in addition to his own duties), there being no other officer in the Division available for the appointment.

Army Veterinary Department.

Mills, Veterinary-Surgeon (1st Class) J.—Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards that His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to grant Veterinary-Surgeon (1st Class) J. Mills, leave of absence, in extension, from the 1st August to the 28th September 1887, on medical certificate.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Simla, 5th Aug.—His Excellency the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased, under the 24th and 25th Vic., Chap 67, Sec 26, to grant the Hon'ble Sir Auckland Colvin, KCMG, CIE, an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Govr-Genl of India, leave of absence on medical certificate for a period of three and a half months, from the 9th inst or any other date on which he may avail himself of it.

JUDICIAL.

1st Aug.—Mr. L.P.D. Broughton, Administrator-Genl of Bengal, is granted an extension of leave for 6 months from 1st Sept 1887, the date on which the leave of 1 year granted to him by Home Dept Notification No. 1275, dated the 3rd Sept 1886, will expire.

POLICE.

3rd Aug.—The services of Lieut B.M. Maxwell, Commandant, Frontier Police Battalion, Garo Hills, Assam, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept.

4th Aug.—The services of Mr. A. H. Giles, Dist Supdt of Police, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal from 16th inst.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

3rd Aug.—The Revd J. H. Taylor, a Jr. Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establt, to be a Sr. Chaplain, from 14th ult.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Simla, 4th Aug.—The following temporary promotions are made during the absence on 3 months' privilege leave of Mr. B. Ribbentrop, Offg Inspt-Genl of Forests to the Govt of India, from 2nd Aug 1887, and until further orders :

Lieut-Col F. Bailey, R.E., Conservr of Forests of the 2nd (offg 1st) Grade, Punjab, to act as Inspr-Genl of Forests.

Mr A L Home, Conservr of the 3rd (offg 2nd) Grade, Bengal, to act in the 1st Grade of Conservrs.

Mr C Bagshawe, Offg Conservr of the 3rd Grade, Central Circle, N-W P and Oudh, to act in the 2nd Grade of Conservrs.

Mr A E Wild, Depy Conservr of the 2nd Grade, Punjab, to act in the 3rd Grade of Conservrs and to have charge of the Forest Dept in the Punjab.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Simla, 1st Aug.—Surg-Maj J C Fullerton, Agency, Surg, Baluchistan, is granted 3 months' privilege leave, from 1st Aug 1887, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Surg-Maj J McCloghry, Medical Officer of the 6th Bo Cavy, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the Agency Surgeonoy in Baluchistan, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Sur-Maj. J. C. Fullerton, or until further orders.

Mr. G. Lucas, Uncovenanted Assist. to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, is granted privilege leave for 2 months, from 16th August 1887, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

2nd Aug.—Mr. G. S. Forbes, M.C.S., Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India in the Foreign Dept, is appointed to be Junior Under-Secy. in the Foreign Dept. sub pro tem., from 4th July 1887.

Mr. J. A. Crawford, Bo. C.S., Junior Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India, in the Foreign Dept. sub pro tem. is appointed to be a Political Agent of the Class, sub pro tem. and is posted as Assist Secy. in the Foreign Dept. from 4th July 1887.

Lieut C Archer, SC, Wing Officer of the 2nd Punjab Infy, is appointed to officiate as a Political Assit of the 3rd Class, and is posted as Assist to the Govr-Genl's Agent in Baluchistan, with effect from the date of joining.

3rd Aug.—The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Agustus Wirz as Acting Vice-Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Aden, during the absence of Mr. V E cher.

Surg R Shore, MD, Offg Medical Officer of the 3rd Ben Cavy, is appointed to officiate as Medical Officer, Kotah, and Jhalrapatan, from date of joining.

Lieut J P J Melvill, Offg Political Asst of the first Class, is posted as 2nd Asst to the Resident at Hyderabad and Asst Secy for Berar, from date of joining.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS—BURMA FIELD FORCE.

Simla, 5th Aug.—Capt H. S. Massy, 19th Ben Lancers to be Brigade-Maj 3rd Brigade Burma Field Force, vice Capt E. O F. Hamilton, appointed a Brigade-Maj on the Ben Establt.

PERSONAL STAFF.

The following appointment has been made on the Personal Staff of the Hon'ble the Lieut-Governor of the Punjab :

Lieut J. T. Johnston, R.A., to be Aid-de-Camp. Dated 2nd April 1887.

STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers, having completed 18 months' probationary service, are admitted to the B S C, from dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secy of State for India :

Lieut Robert John Dennys Mosley, Lincolnshire Regt, Wing Officer, 15th Ben Infy,—16th Jan 1886.

Lieut Wemyss Hudson, West Yorkshire Regt, Wing Officer, 2nd Battalion, 5th Goorkha Regt, Punjab Frontier Force,—23rd Jan 1886.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, from date of his being struck off duty.

Col H Chapman, BSC, Commdt, 8th Ben Cavy, (p a) for 1 year. Pension service,—31st year, commenced 16th Nov 1886.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

Col H A Mallock, BSC, Depy Director-Genl of Telegraphs in India, (p a) for 182 days, under rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Promotions.

The following promotions are made subject to H Maj's approval :

To be Colonels in the Army.

Lieut-Col Atwil Curtois, Genl List Cavy, Madras,—31st May 1887.

Lieut-Col George Scott Hills, BSC,—4th Aug 1887.

Lieut-Col Henry Gordon Waterfield, BSC, 4th Aug 1887.

Lieut-Col Corydon Thomas Putt Luxmoore, MSC, —4th Aug 1887

Lieut-Col Henry William Blair, MSC,—4th Aug 1887.

Lieut-Col Bowness Fissher, MSC,—4th Aug 1887.

Lieut-Col Kenlis Fergus Stevenson, MSC, —4th Aug 1887.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

To be Brigade-Surgeon.

Surg-Maj Robert Gray, NB, vice Brigade-Surg J C. Penny, M C, retired. Dated 3rd June 1887.

HIGH COURT, ORIGINAL SIDE.

Calcutta, 2nd Aug—Mr S Tremearne, Asst Registrar, has been allowed 15 months' leave of absence without allowances under Sec 134, Chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, from 27th Oct next.

S

A KIRGHESE BETROTHAL.

THE Kirghese nomads never marry within the tribe or "aul." They are strict exogamists, and generally seek a son or daughter-in-law from a remote settlement, five hundred versts being deemed no distance to go in order to make a suitable match. Owing to this, and the custom of selling the bride, a betrothal becomes an extremely complicated affair to arrange, involving much going to and fro on the part of the intermediaries. A series of entertainments have to be given by both parties, at which innumerable fat sheep-tails are consumed and washed down with tea-soup flavoured with cream and wild herbs. And as all the young women belonging to an aul, married as well as unmarried, have a right to take part in a transaction referring to the disposal of one of their own sex, a betrothal is always a very lively affair and is made the occasion of a good deal of practical joking.

Bride and bridegroom may be of any age between six months and sixteen years. The Kirghese father desirous of finding a partner for his son or daughter assembles the nearest male relatives of his family, and selects one, the eldest or shrewdest, to act as intermediary. This individual receives the title of "Dshautchi," and plays an important part in the transaction up to the marriage ceremony, though it may take place years after. He is fully informed as to the father's wishes, and knows the highest price he may venture to offer for a girl if he be commissioned to procure a daughter-in-law. He then starts for the aul where he expects to find a suitable bride for his client, and, after looking round him there makes his choice. He thereupon formally calls upon the girls father and makes a tender for the daughter's hand. If the offer is accepted, the parent calls in a servant and orders him to kill a sheep in honour of the visitor and prepare supper. If this compliment be omitted, the "Dshautchi" understands that his offer is declined with thanks. Over their mutton-stew and "kumiss" the negotiation is carried a step further and a day is appointed—a Wednesday or Thursday always, these being the two lucky days of the week—for the bridegroom's agents and representatives to pay a visit to the aul and agree upon the details of the betrothal.

On the day fixed the father of the young man accompanied by fifteen male friends who act as intermediaries, makes his appearance in the aul. All are got up in gala costume, and are received by the bride's father and conducted to a "yurta" specially reserved for them and gaily decorated for the occasion. A grand dinner is prepared; and it is customary to have present a couple of Tatar singers, one male and one female who sing the praises of the bride—comparing her to a beautiful tree, a high mountain, a fine horse, a rapid stream. Dinner over, the guests are taken round the encampment and introduced to all the leading people; and then they settle down to the real business of the day, the fixing of the "kalim," or price to be paid for the bride. This kalim is not a varying sum dependent upon the status and means of the individual; it is invariable for each class or degree. It is calculated in, "baitals," or mares; and the immemorial usage of the nomad peoples requires it to consist of either 100 mares, 77, 67, 47, 37 or 27 mares. A kalim of 100 mares is the highest known one of 27 the lowest. The price is always paid in the shape of useful quadrupeds. For this purpose certain standards of value are fixed: thus one camel is reckoned the equivalent of five mares, a blood-horse is worth three mares, a good stallion two mares, while twenty sheep are equal to one mare. The kalim includes moreover, a shirt of mail, a gun, and a trained hawk employed in fox-hunting—a form of sport for which the Kirghese have a passion. In place of these, five to twenty mares may be given. As soon as the amount and manner of payment are finally settled, the whole party have to partake of a dish known as "tyustyuk."

It consists of a breast of mutton roasted and cut up into very small pieces; and the eating of this is held to indicate that the contract made between the parties is irrevocable.

Now the young women of the aul come round to play their part in the ceremony. They prepare a plentiful supper, which is duly served to the guests; and towards the end of the meal bring in a dish called "dsammak," made of minced sheep-fat and liver mixed with curds and dried cheese. Six of the sturdiest lasses carry it round to the oldest "Dshauthci," who bends over it and takes a little. As he does so the young woman nearest him will dip her first finger in the stew and smear it over his face. He is obliged to submit; and not only so, but he has to take the dish, hand it to the go-between next him in age, and serve him precisely as he has been served. In this way the dsammak is passed round to all in succession, each smearing his neighbour's face amid loud laughter. Then the men are obliged to ask for water with which to wash off the grease; and this is not brought until gifts are made for the service rendered them. The guests then rise to quit the place—only, perhaps, to find themselves the victims of another joke. While they have been at supper some of the young women have been busy sewing their long coats, or "chalats," to the cushions and carpets upon which they were seated. When they make a move they find themselves fast or hauling a heavy cushion after them. Only upon payment of a fine in kind are the encumbrances in rear cut off. Not unfrequently the girls refuse to do this at any price; and a particularly conceited young Kirghese may have the mortification of walking about among the lasses for an entire evening with a couple of six-foot carpets dangling tailwise from his best chalat.

The fifteen friends of the bridegroom are then conducted to another yurta nicely decorated, where they take their seats on one side. Opposite them the young women, whose guests they are become, take their places and challenge them to cap verses. The fair Kirghese are very clever at this sort of thing, which the men understand little about; and as every failure to reply involves a penalty, the girls make a further addition to their store of gifts. The fifteen are afterwards called upon to sing; and the unlucky Tatar who either can't or won't becomes the butt of the party of girls. They will pounce upon him in a body, hale him outside, and treat him to a more "practical joke" than is agreeable, or even delicate.

Early on the following morning the father of the bride calls upon the fifteen "Dshautchi," and invites them to a parting meal with him. As soon as he is gone the young women surround the yurta of the visitors, while a dozen arrange themselves in two lines on each side of the entrance. Those on one side carry flour, those on the other are supplied with a store of soot. They wait there in silence till the men prepare to leave: then as each pops his head out of the yurta he receives a dab in his face, right and left, of flour and soot. If he escapes the first pair, the second catch him as he makes his way between the two rows. Of course it is impossible to pay a visit to their host besmeared with smut and flour, so another payment has to be made in order to obtain the means of making themselves presentable. At the morning meal tea and kumiss is served. And now the youngest of the fifteen representatives of the bridegroom steals some vessel belonging to the lady's father-in-law—the spoil to be carried away; while the father-in-law presents the eldest of the guests with what is termed "klit"—that is, fifteen mares or their equivalent in cattle. Then the horses are brought round and the visitors prepare to take their departure. But here again they are made the victims of another "joke." The Kirghese young women have charge of the animals belonging to the encampment during the night. By day the men look after their herds and horses; at night this duty falls to the women. The lasses have, therefore, had the care of the stranger's steeds; and when they are brought round they find that their horses have been decked with old bones and rags—their manes and ears and tails presenting the oddest sight. The stirrups have been removed, and when the men try to mount they find sheep-bones under the saddle. To the hoofs shank-bones have been tied, to the great irritation alike of the beasts and their owners.

Soon afterwards the father of the bride pays a visit to the aul of the bridegroom. He is accompanied by the fifteen representatives of the bride, who are received in precisely the same manner as those of the bridegroom were. The sisters of the latter know how their brethren were treated, and take very good care, now the strangers are in their hands, to repay them in kind. On this occasion the first part of the kalim, or price of the bride, is formally handed over to her guardians, and the betrothal is legally complete.—*St. James's Gazette.*

A BRITISH SUBJECT SHOT DEAD AT BILBAO.

MR. J. BRIERLEY writes to the *Standard* to call attention to an outrage of a cold-blooded character committed at Bilbao. A seaman of the name of Parker, belonging to the English steamer Circassia, Captain Calvert, was, at half past 10 in the morning, walking by himself on the quay, within a few yards of his vessel. He had, it appears, been drinking, but was not intoxicated. Earlier in the morning he had been ordered off the quay by some Customs officers on guard there. He had, it seems, been a little noisy, and his captain had sent him to his berth. Unfortunately for himself, however, he had found his way again to the quay, and was walking on it alone when one of the guards, standing within a few feet of him, deliberately raised his rifle and shot him dead on the spot. This uniformed assassin then coolly took out and lighted a cigarette, with his victim lying in his blood before him, as though nothing more had happened than the shooting of a rabbit. Mr. Brierley adds that at the time the deceased was unarmed, was not quarrelling or striking at any one, and that, moreover, he was of a most harmless and inoffensive disposition.

A FRENCH LUNACY CASE.

A REMARKABLE lunacy case has cropped up in France. Baron Raymond Seilliere was at the instance of his sister, Princess de Sagan, locked up in a private asylum. Had the Baron not had powerful friends in the Press, at the American Legation, and in the Chamber of Deputies, he might, so fearful is the law of 1838 in its effects, have been kept incarcerated until the day of his death. The release was thus brought about. M. Gragnon felt greatly for the Seilliere children when their petition was rejected with contumely. He very properly looked on them and their mother, and not on the Princess de Sagan, as the family of the alleged insane millionaire. So he determined to act not on the reports of the doctors, but on his own judgment, and resolved to go himself and see the Baron. The *Daily News* correspondent in Paris, writing on July 20, says:—

The day before yesterday M. Gragnon went to the asylum, four miles from Paris, and took the director and keepers by surprise. He saw the Baron in their presence, and then told them to go away and let him and their prisoner have a chat by themselves.

When the conversation was ended the Prefect of Police was taken to Dr. Falret, and said to him, "You have odd ideas about lunacy. I have tested the Baron in every possible way, and if he is out of his mind I, too, must be a madman, because he is just the same as I am."

The Doctor wanted to argue, but M. Gragnon said the alleged lunatic was shut up on the authority of the Prefecture of Police, acting on a medical certificate, and he was going on his personal authority, acting on what common sense dictated, to take the Baron away. The doctor knew the law and told the Prefect that he would be responsible to the family for any evil consequences that might happen, or for any injury the lunatic might in one of his fits inflict on any one when at large. By a medical certificate he went in, and only by one could he legally get out.

M. Gragnon was made to feel that a doctor's house was his castle. The upshot was that M. Gragnon left Baron Seilliere behind; but when he reached Paris he sent for M. Garnier, the doctor, at the Prefecture of Police, and desired him to go without delay to Vanves, and, acting on his order, demand to see Baron Seilliere alone, examine him, and make a report. It is said that orders were also given for agents to watch the asylum, and if they saw an attempt made to take Baron Seilliere elsewhere, unless on a warrant of the Prefecture, to prevent it.

Dr. Garnier reported that the alleged madman was perfectly sane. The family, having been apprised of what had taken place, hastily took counsel together, and agreed that they had best yield with a good grace. Simultaneously with Dr. Garnier's report, M. Gragnon received a request from one of them demanding the release of the Baron, on the ground that he was quite well.

Yesterday evening the wife, who is in French law no wife, and the children, who were so cruelly and almost against the law snubbed by the judges, they having a semi-legal status, had the happiness of again meeting their husband and father. I have seen and spoken to the Baron. He must have had nerves of iron not to have been maddened in the medical sense of the word by his adventure. He is not even visibly excited by all that has befallen him, but says he realises with difficulty that he is out again and his own master. He means to live in the closest retirement until he has settled all his affairs and taken steps to prevent his wife and children ever being trampled upon again by his relatives.

The Baron is a tall, thin man, and very like the Princess de Sagan, having a high aquiline nose, and the keenest and most eager eyes imaginable. He thinks rapidly, and talks as he thinks. There is a tone of decision in all his words, and he is above all things lucid. I should say he is between forty and fifty. He holds "le high life" in scorn, and the aristocratic pretensions of a family such as he belongs to strikes him as pitiable vanity.

The Baron has been to America. Although the Americans at Cannes meet at the Princess de Sagan's villa, his relatives are so ignorant of the vast strides the United States have made in wealth and in every other direction that they set him down as a lunatic for trying to convey some idea of them. The Yellowstone Park was merely a lunatic's dream! A wheat field of ten thousand acres was another.

The Baron greatly blames Madame Berghues; he went to see her the day after he arrived from America with his friend Mr. Livermore. He talked freely of all the wonders that he saw, and she expressed constantly the greatest astonishment. Half in fun, half in earnest, he told her he had become acquainted with the richest families in the States, and that he would agreeably convince her that his voyage was not to the moon by making up a match between her son and an American heiress. He had gone to call on her by appointment.

While he talked there was a doctor behind a screen. It was agreed that he was to go next morning to lunch with her. In setting out he took a handsome bouquet to her. Everything passed off as pleasantly as possible. When the Baron was about to leave, a cousin, Colonel Gibert, said to him. "What if we both go to the country to pay a visit to our cousin Berghues. He is very poorly, and the sight of you will do him good."

"All right," cried the Baron. "I shall be delighted, and the notion of the heiress to whom I promise to get him married will act on him as a tonic."

So the Baron and the Colonel started for the country. The talk was so gay and lively that the Baron did not see they were going to Vanves instead of in the direction of his aunt's place. They came up to the asylum, a double door swung open, and was shut behind them. As the carriage rattled into a courtyard, such an expression came over the cousin's face that the Baron remembered warnings he had had of a plot to lock him up. Keepers closed round the carriage.

"I am done for," said the captive to himself; "the cage is shut behind me. There is no hope except in playing a double game."

The Baron there fore pretended not to perceive that he was in a madhouse.

THE WRONG CHANCELLOR.

SOME amusing incidents occasionally occur to the judges on their visits to the various county towns. A late learned Chancellor of Ontario once gave directions to a Deputy Registrar to telegraph to a hotel-keeper at the next town he was to visit, to inform him that he was coming, and to request him to make the requsite preparations for his reception. The deputy accordingly telegraphed to Boniface, "The Chancellor will be at your place at noon, make all necessary preparations." On his lordship's arrival at the appointed hour, however, no preparations had been made for him, and somewhat disgusted at the apparent inattention, he inquired of the defaulting landlord if he had not received a telegram announcing his arrival. The landlord was profuse in his apologies, and assured him no such message had been received. In fact, said he, "the only telegram I have received for a week past is one saying that the stud horse 'Chancellor' will be at my place to-day, and to get the bostall ready for him, which I have done!"—*Canada Law Journal.*

A STRANGE DOCTRINE.

A VERY extraordinary case (the Madrid correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* says) is about to come before the high tribunal of Malaga. A few months ago a woman, a native of the village of Torrox, declared that the Virgin Mary had appeared to her and had ordered her to preach a new gospel for the salvation of mankind, as the end of the world was at hand. The woman's story seems to have been believed without hesitation, and soon the whole village was in a state of religious frenzy. The woman preached in favour of the abandonment of earthly possessions, and advocated a return to the mode of life and habits of primitive man. During the height of the frenzy a large fire was lighted in the village, into which the converts to this fantastic superstition threw their valuables, furniture, and clothes; men, women, and children dancing and shouting around the fire in a state of nudity. Warned of what was going on the local gendarmerie arrived only just in time to save the infants from being thrown into the fire by their frenzied mothers, and to prevent the houses of the village from being set on fire.

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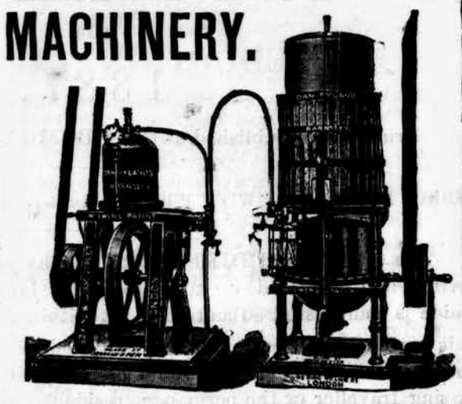

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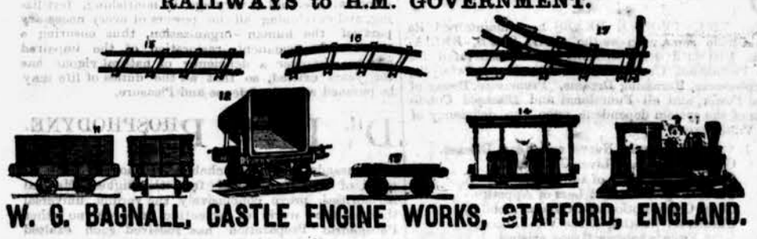

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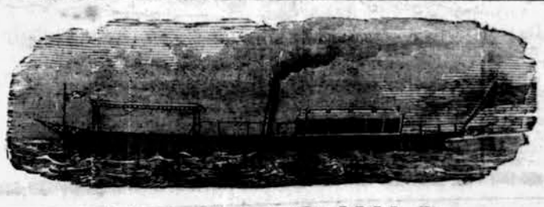

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